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The Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 11 1/2.

No. 27,706

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

A SECRET?

An Irish Motorist thinks that the Dunlop Rubber Company possess a valuable secret. Read what he says:—

"... from practical experience I have been long since convinced that Dunlop covers and tubes are the best made for cars, motor cycles and cycles. I say this from long experience."
"The Dunlop Company, I think, is like Guinness & Co. It has a manufacturing secret, undiscovered by its competitors."

The Dunlop Rubber Co., (China) Ltd.
Pedder Building. Telephone 24554.

DEBATE ON INDIA

PREMIER SUMS UP THE POSITION.

GREAT CHANGES

STILL A LONG WAY TO GO.

Rugby, Yesterday.
For the first time since its conclusion the work of the Round Table Conference was discussed in the House of Commons to-day, when the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who presided at the conference, made a statement. The Viceroy-elect of India, Lord Willingdon, listened in the gallery to the speeches.

The Premier emphasised that the present position of the Indian problem was the result of evolution and had been reached step by step, each with its inevitable consequences of steps later. He specially reminded Mr. Winston Churchill, who was so critical of the present policy, that it was a sequel to statements made and stages reached when other Governments, of which Mr. Churchill had been a member, were in power.

India's Debt.

The Premier paid a tribute to the Indian delegates who came to the conference at a grave inconvenience, loss and risk to their reputations. He said that the raw material of the conference was the Simon Report, for which India owed a debt which in future she would be better able to appreciate.

What they meant to do and what they had done was to agree in advance upon the principles which should be applied to the Indian Government and made the foundation of any constitution ultimately drafted. Everything was provisional and the stability and success of the work done depended on how the structure as a whole was to be built. He believed most sincerely that structure could be built. But the first stage was to remove Indian problems from the field of suspicion, to get Indians to accept candour and goodwill and to get them to see exposed in all its naked weakness the policy of so-called passive resistance which was only a sort of moral cloak for lawlessness.

Regime of Goodwill.

At this moment, said the Premier, the Indian representatives are on their way home, sworn champions of the work which has been done, convinced of our sincerity, advocates of the cessation of strife, and sworn to do their best to inaugurate a regime of goodwill and co-operation in finding solutions of the various problems which presented themselves at St. James's Palace. The Government was now considering how the work was to be carried on.

He already had seen the Viceroy-elect and he hoped to approach the leaders of other parties, since he felt that it would be a great calamity if the admirable co-operation between them, which was conducted on independent and non-political lines during the conference, was broken in further stages of the negotiations. Dealing with the work of the conference the Premier emphasised that the safeguards contained in the proposed constitution were not the result of distrust and were not meant for use in ordinary times but only in the event of emergency.

Bonds of Confidence.

There were safeguards in the background in every free State in the world. He asked the House to agree to the Government pursuing the problem in detail in consultation with the representative Indians and constitutional experts here.

"If you wish to bind India to you by bonds of confidence and make her happy within your Empire and Commonwealth," concluded Mr. MacDonald, "if you wish to hear her praise you in gratitude and remain with you in pride, then accept the work which has been done by the conference and instruct the Government to proceed."

PESHAWAR GUARDS THE FRONTIER.

Metalled Roads & Posts Constructed.

REDUCTION OF TROOPS

New Delhi, Yesterday.
After the troubles at Peshawar last year the Government has sanctioned the construction of posts linked by metalled roads through the Khajuri and Akkhal plains, with the object of preventing hostile concentrations from threatening Peshawar.

Experimental borings have found water and the Posts are being constructed, also a bridge built across the Bara River. Operations have reached a stage permitting of a material reduction of troops.—Reuter.

ceed with it to a complete conclusion."
Sir Samuel Hoare, one of the Conservative delegates at the conference, emphasised that many vital questions remained for future settlement and again defined the Conservative attitude. While they recognised that great changes were taking place in the East, there were certain solemn obligations which could not be abandoned. Indian defence still rested on Britain, foreign affairs and international obligations should be controlled by the Crown and, in the interests of India, no less than of Britain, internal security and financial stability must be effectively safeguarded. The protection of minorities was also a solemn obligation.

British Rights.

There must be no unfair economic or commercial discrimination against British traders, and the rights of services recruited by the Secretary of State must be observed.

Whatever constitution might emerge then must have a sure and stable foundation. If those legitimate demands were satisfied and if a constitution for all-India was framed with effective safeguards, if a system of Government had a reasonable chance of working, Conservatives would not quibble over the minor details. They were entering on a new phase of British-Indian relations in which partnership must be made the moving principle and co-operation the basis of action.

Two Great Things.

Sir John Simon said that the conference and accomplished two great things. The Indian Princes had been brought into the discussion not only with British statesmen but with their compatriots in British-India. That was a tremendous achievement. He and his colleagues of the Statutory Commission had for two years carefully considered the recommendations and had reached the conclusion now generally accepted that it was quite impossible to visualise a satisfactory constitution for India unless it brought the Indian Princes within the circle.

Another great achievement was that the conference had got rid to a remarkable degree of suspicion and misunderstanding. Nevertheless, they had only travelled a very small part of the way to be covered before a constitution could be framed and four conclusions be reached.

He rejoiced at the success of the conference in securing the adhesion of the Princes to the general idea of an All-India Federation. Secondly, it was inevitable in the time available that the conference had not been able to produce a practical solution or so many very difficult and cardinal matters. Thirdly, while recognising how much satisfaction a formula of responsibility with safeguards could give, he could not regard the unformulated safeguards on vital matters as details. How the safeguards were to work was really the essence of the scheme itself. Lastly, the good work of the conference should be recognised as a beginning and not at all as the end.

British Wireless Service.

"Terror And Disaster."
London, Yesterday.
Mr. MacDonald reviewed the whole labours of the conference and asked the House to instruct the Government to complete its work in India, where an alternative to

(Continued on Page 6.)

MR. THEODORE GOES BACK TO CABINET.

Labour Caucus Adjourns For Three Weeks.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

Canberra, Yesterday.
The Labour caucus has ratified Mr. Theodore's re-admission into the Cabinet. The caucus agreed to adjourn for three weeks in order to give Mr. Theodore and Mr. Scullin time to prepare a financial policy and obtain the Cabinet's approval thereof.

Mr. Theodore will not resume the Treasuryship immediately, and it is not yet known what will be the attitude of the Opposition, but there is a possibility of their refusing to recognise him.—Reuter.

Earlier News.

Canberra, Yesterday.
The Federal Cabinet, by a majority, has decided to re-appoint Mr. Theodore as Treasurer. This is subject to ratification by the Labour caucus, which Mr. Scullin will demand to-night.

CHINA'S DEFAULT.

Demand For Payment Of Railway Debt.

London, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. A. M. Samuel in regard to the Chinese default in respect of railway bonds, including the Hukwang, Tientsin-Pukow, Lung Tsingui Hai, and the Canton Kowloon Railways, Dr. Hugh Dalton stated that the proposals aimed at the general liquidation of outstanding debts which China submitted to the Nanking Conference in November, and was now considering.

Sir Miles Lampson, the Ambassador, had circulated all British creditors with a view to obtaining a full list of their claims.

Sir William Dawson asked Dr. Dalton to see that the £3,000,000 of the Boxer Indemnity was not parted with until these Chinese obligations were fulfilled.

Dr. Dalton replied that he did not remember that that point had been advanced on behalf of Conservatives in the recent Boxer Indemnity debate.—Reuter.

The case which led to the previous resignation is still pending.—Reuter.

It was reported from Sydney on July 5 that the Federal Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Edward Grenville Theodore, had resigned, following the announcement of the findings of the Queensland Royal Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the purchase of Mungana (Chillagoe) Mines by the Queensland Labour Government, when Mr. Theodore was Premier.

The Commission found that Mr. Theodore and another Labour ex-Premier, Mr. W. McCormack, also Mr. Goddard, who was Mines Manager of Chillagoe, were guilty of fraud and dishonesty in procuring the State to purchase the mines for £40,000. Mr. Theodore, interviewed, hotly denied the charges, which, he declared, were the work of his political enemies. Mr. Theodore made it clear that his resignation would only operate until these charges were cleared up.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

UNRESTRICTED UP TO VALUE OF £1,000,000.

EGYPT'S DECISION.

Cairo, Yesterday.
It is understood that the Government has decided to allow the unrestricted export of gold up to £1,000,000, after which the position will be reconsidered. It is learned that the Egyptian foreign-trade returns for 1930 show an adverse trade balance of about £12,000,000.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Peking, To-day.

The Apostolic Delegation this morning received a telegram from Monsignor Balconi, dated January 17, stating that Father Mazzoli had been released. The message states that he was captured on October 12, hence the news thereof took more than a month to reach Peking.

A Peking cable of November 17 stated:—The Apostolic Delegation here has received a telegram from Bishop Balconi of Hanchungfu, Shensi, stating that the Catholic mission at Kulpa, Shensi, where there is also a seminary and orphanage, has been pillaged by bandits, who carried off Fathers Mazzoli and Filia and a Chinese priest named Achang.]

OPIUM SEIZURE ON BRITISH SHIP.

\$120,000 Worth Hidden in Hollow Mast.

CREW MOSTLY CHINESE.

New York, Yesterday.
Six hundred half-pound tins of opium, valued at over \$120,000, were seized by Customs officials to-day during an inspection of the British motor ship Raby Castle, from Port Said.

The opium was concealed in the base of a hollow steel mast. No arrests have been made, but the crew, consisting mostly of Chinese, are being kept under surveillance.

The owners of the ship are liable to a fine equal to the value of the opium if it is proved that they were aware of the shipment.—Reuter's American Service.

[The motor ship Raby Castle is a vessel of 4,996 tons, and is owned by the Lancashire Shipping Co., Ltd. (J. Chambers and Co., Managers). She was built in 1925 by the Caledonian Shipbuilding Co., her port of registry being Liverpool.]

OPIUM OFFENCE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 60 taels of raw opium. He pleaded guilty.

Revenue Officer Grimmett said that defendant had apparently come down here on the Kong So, and that he had previous convictions under the Tobacco and Opium Ordinances.

Mr. Lindsell imposed a fine of \$1,500 with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

DRIZZLE OR MIST.

The Royal Observatory's weather report to-day states: A strong anti-cyclone remains central to the north of the Yangtze Valley.

Strong monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Forecast:—N. E. winds, strong; generally overcast; drizzle or mist.

Rainfall.
Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day 0.17 inch. Rainfall since January 1, 0.28 inch against an average of 1.11.

Temperature.
The temperature at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock was:—

Hong Kong	51
Macao	50
Pratas Island	67
Manila	72
Poonchow	40
Ainoy	50
Swatow	52
Chefoo	24
Shanghai	25

NATIVE REVOLT IN LIBYA.

Italian Troops Complete Their Occupation.

FIGHTING CONCLUDES.

Rome, Yesterday.
Italian troops completed their occupation of Libya as a result of the capture of Kufra after 24 days' fighting over a 12-mile front. A hundred natives were killed and a number taken prisoner, whilst a quantity of munitions was captured. The Italians lost two officers and two native soldiers. Sixteen of their men were wounded.—Reuter.

[Italian Libya lies along the north coast of Africa between Tunis on the west and Egypt on the east. The territory in effective operation was greatly extended southwards early in 1928, and by the occupation and linking up of the coasts of Gialo, Augila, Marada, Zella, and Socna, and the linking of Gialo to Jarabob, the temporary southern frontier was extended. According to an ar-

CHINA AND DRUG EVIL.

League Refers To Hong Kong Seizure.

Geneva, Yesterday.
The Opium Committee began an examination to-day of the list of seizures of drugs between November, 1929, and June, 1930. Sir Malcolm Delevingne drew attention to the large seizure of Persian opium in Hong Kong in September, and emphasised the value of information obtained from China in regard to consignments of drugs, and said that this would be enhanced if the Chinese authorities without delay sent particulars of such cases to the Governments of countries from which the drugs had been dispatched.

Doctor Woo Kai-seng (China) undertook to communicate Sir Malcolm Delevingne's observations to the Chinese Government and added that the Chinese authorities would do their utmost in the matter.—Reuter.

Arrangement with France (1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the western frontier extends in a curve from west of Ghadames to south of Tummou including Ghad. On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained Jarabob from Britain. After a quarrel between Italy and Turkey in 1911, the former occupied Tripoli and established an army there. The war continued until 1912, when an armistice was declared, followed by the signing of the Treaty of Ouchy.]

NEW GOVERNOR.

SIR T. A. CUBITT APPOINTED TO BERMUDA.

LONG ARMY CAREER.

London, Yesterday.
H.M. the King has approved the appointment of Major-General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda in succession to the late Sir Louis Bols.—Reuter.

[Sir Thomas Cubitt has only once previously held a Colonial appointment of this nature, and that was in 1914, when he acted as Deputy Commissioner of Somaliland Protectorate. He entered the Army in 1891 (from the Military Academy at Woolwich) and served in West Africa until the European War, when he commanded a division with the rank of Major-General. From 1920 to 1924 he was General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam District, and in 1928 was appointed to the command of the Second Division. He is 60 years of age.]

CHINA NEONLITE CO. SUED.

Canvasser's Claim for Commissions.

A SHARP DISCUSSION.

A sharp discussion as to the right of a defendant to enter a denial of partnership in a firm at any time in the course of a case was heard this morning in the Supreme Court (before Mr. Justice Jacks).

The case was one in which Mr. J. M. Xavier, of Grannville Road, Kowloon, sued the China Neonlite Company, of 24A, Des Voeux Road, Central, and Ip Lan-chun, Ip Tai-kwong, and J. E. Malarech, partners therein, for payment of commission alleged to be due in consideration of the introduction to defendants of clients who purchased Neonlite signs.

Plaintiff further asked for a statement of accounts in connection with purchases made by the firms introduced, named in his claim as the Asiatic Petroleum Company (South China), Ltd., the Standard Oil Company of New York, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

Mr. T. J. Prior said he appeared for defendants named as the first, third, and fourth. Mr. Horace Lo, who was in Court, said that he appeared for a second defendant, Ip Lan-chun, who, however, denied being a partner. Hard to Find!

Mr. D. L. Strellett, for plaintiff, said there had been the utmost difficulty in tracing Mr. Lo's client. The writ had been issued on December 17, but was not served until January 10. The defendant had not appeared in Court previously, and therefore he (counsel) was entitled to assume that he had not specifically denied partnership. Now Mr. Lo came along at very short notice, and entered this plea. He claimed that second defendant had ample time to deny partnership beforehand. Under the circumstances, he had not gone into the evidence as to that issue.

Mr. Lo replied that his client was a man of repute in the Colony, and was not the sort of man to evade service. He had no need to do so. As to notice of denial of partnership, he had telephoned to Mr. Strellett on Saturday morning to that effect, and written him also. He thought there had been sufficient time to go into the matter between Saturday and the present date.

"Jumped-Up Denial."
Mr. Strellett replied that Mr. Lo rang him up about 11 a.m. on Saturday. He received a chit later, and at once wrote his client. Nothing could be done before Monday, and it was then very late to prepare a case on the partnership issue. "I contend that second defendant should have put in an appearance before, and specifically denied the partnership," said counsel. "Not doing so, I was entitled to assume it was admitted. The denial cannot be delayed until he puts in his defence. He must make it on his appearance. By not appearing before and now entering this plea, he is actually to gain by non-compliance with the order of the Court."

"It is only out here that the denial of partnership is jumped up at any time in this matter. Mr. Strellett added, with some warmth. "The denial of partnership seems to be put in here any time in a case. It is a rarity in England. I apologise for taking up so much of Your Lordship's time, but I feel very strongly about the matter."

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Lo, who claimed that the notice was sufficient, adjourned the issue until after the hearing of the case against the company. He added that if judgment were given against the company, he would then consider the question of defendant's partnership. The question of costs would also be adjourned for the time being.

Plaintiff's Claim.
Mr. Strellett then opened the plaintiff's case, which was that he answered a newspaper advertisement by defendants, as a result of which he had a conversation with Mr. Ip Tai-kwong, one of the partners. The terms proposed, commission only, did not suit him, and he decided not to go on.

Later, Mr. Malarech, another partner, called at plaintiff's resi-

FATE OF MR. BROPHY

NO NEWS OF PILOT'S ARRIVAL.

FEARED LOST

NO SAFETY DEVICES CARRIED.

Manila, Yesterday.
Considerable anxiety is felt in regard to the fate of Mr. G. W. Brophy, Manager and Pilot of the L. E. Gale Aviation Co., who took off at 8.15 a.m. on Thursday last in a Waco plane, aiming at a non-stop flight to Canton, en route to Manila.

Eleventh hour preparations here for an elaborate reception of the aviator have accordingly been dampened by the fact that no news of his arrival in Canton has been received.

Those sponsoring the reception are uneasy as the flier had not been heard of by three o'clock this morning, and enquiries to Canton have elicited no reply.—Reuter.

A Trial Flight.
Mr. Brophy's attempt was in the nature of a trial flight, with the object of later establishing a Shanghai-Manila air mail and passenger service. The distance from Canton to Manila is approximately 650 miles, a flight which Mr. Brophy had hoped to complete in six or seven hours, unless strong head winds were encountered. The cockpit of his plane, the Phoenix, had been specially altered to allow for the installation of an extra fuel tank holding 50 gallons of petrol, thus giving a total fuel capacity of 82 gallons. With the added fuel tank, the biplane thus had a flying range of almost 1,000 miles.

No Emergency Devices.
The aeroplane is a light Waco trading biplane, powered with 125 horse power Warner motor, a much smaller power plant than is usually used for long distance flying. Mr. Brophy, however, is placing complete confidence in the motor, and is not carrying with him any of the emergency safety devices often carried by over-water fliers.

Mr. Brophy has had a long and varied experience in the field of aviation. Some years ago he maintained a flying school in Phoenix, Arizona. Later he served as an instructor in the Mexican air force, and as a pilot for the Mexico-Guatemala air mail company. Before coming out to the Far East, he was director of aviation in the Central American country of San Salvador.

This flight down the south China coast and across the 650 miles of open sea that stretch between Canton and the capital of the Philippine Islands was planned in an effort to demonstrate the practicability of an air and passenger service between the mainland and the Islands.

ence, pointing out the good prospects of the canvassing appointment. As a result, plaintiff attended at the Company's office, and after further conversation, agreed to become a canvasser. The terms were that five per cent. of the purchase price was to be paid him on completion of the buying contract, and a further five per cent, making ten per cent. in all, when the Neonlite sign was finally delivered and hung up, at which time the purchasers paid the balance due on the contract.

Influencing Buyers.
Plaintiff, Mr. Strellett emphasised, had nothing more to do than to influence people to buy the signs. That was all. He was on a pure commission basis of ten per cent. If sales accrued as the direct result of his representations, he was entitled to his commissions, under a verbal agreement with plaintiff.

In point of fact, he brought about various sales, and was duly paid his ten per cent. But in respect of the three purchasers named, although he made numerous calls, and purchase contracts were eventually made, defendants refused payment, in spite of repeated requests. They also refused to give him any information as to whether purchase contracts had been made, although, in fact they were.

The further hearing was adjourned, after witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Prior.

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**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING**
Twenty-five Words three inser-
tions prepaid \$1. Every addi-
tional word four cents for three
insertions.
All replies under this heading
must be called for.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Young Rhode Island
Cuck and Laying Poultry weighing per
pair 11 to 12 lbs. unfattened. \$25
the pair. Apply Box No. 676, c/o
"China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Ground Floor of No. 8a,
Des Voeux Road Central; at present
in the occupation of the Netherlands
India Commercial Bank, available
from 1st Apr. 1, 1931. Apply to David
Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—To prospective visitors to
England ideal accommodation in the
West End of London. Centre of
theatre land, etc. Good English fare.
Moderate charges. 61, Clarendon
Road, Holland Park, London, W.11.
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TUITION and PERFECT ACCENT
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WESTOVER—STEVENAGE. Within
an hour from London. In healthy
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Individual care and attention. For
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FOR 1931.

You want a Catalogue.

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your stamps, to recognise scarce
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on which to buy, sell or exchange.

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Austin Road, Kowloon.
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Club. Four minutes from ferry
by bus.)
Suites of rooms (single and
double), hot and cold water
system, all modern sanitation,
private bathrooms attached.

EXCLUSIVE TABLE

entirely under European
management.
Hotel has a splendid aspect in
one of the finest locations in
Kowloon, away from noise, yet
easily accessible.
Terms very moderate. Reser-
vations by letter or cable.

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Telegraphic Add.: "Fern" H.K.
Our motto is "SERVICE."

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New
WOVEN EMBROIDERED
BRIDGE COATS**

at—

**KASHMIR
SILK STORE**

36A, Queen's Road, C.
Opposite Queen's Theatre.

GENERAL NOTICES**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REDUCTION
For 30 Days.**

Commencing from 19th January to
18th February, 1931.

Come now, don't lose your chance!

The big collection of our CURIOS,
PICTURES, JADES, SNUFF-
BOXES, BLACKWOOD FRAMES,
EMBROIDERIES and other PRE-
CIOUS ARTICLES are now ready
for cheap sale in our show-rooms.
For any purchase amounting to
\$50.00 or \$100.00, an extra valu-
able article is specially prepared
to present to the purchaser.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

**THE YUET KOO CHAI
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Show-room,
No. 16, Upper Lascar Row,
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New Street, Sup-pat-po,
Canton.

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(Adjoining D'Agular Street).

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"ALGIE" BENNETT.

An interesting book
of Cartoons depicting
"Happenings" on the
China Coast

PRICE \$1.00.

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EXCELSIOR BOOK STORE**
and at the Publishers.

The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
China Mail Building.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from the Liquidat-
ors of The Industrial Commercial
Bank to sell by Public Auction,
ON
WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1931,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.,
at the premises of
The Industrial Commercial Bank,
Queen's Road Central.

A Large Quantity of Valuable
OFFICE FURNITURE and
FITTINGS.

Comprising:—
Teak Desk, Office Chairs, Type-
writing Tables, Teak Filing
Cabinet, Large Carved Teak Table
and Chairs, Teak Benches, Book-
cases, Teak Telephone Booth,
Large and Small Steel Filing
Cabinets, Copying Press, Reming-
ton Typewriter, Wall Clock, Table
Fans, Electric Wall Fans, Electric
Lights and Fittings, Large Mir-
rors, Burroughs Adding Machine,
Sandsand Adding Machine, Mon-
roe Calculating Machine, Auto-
matic Time Stamp Machine, etc.

Also

Large Combination Steel Cabinet
Herring Hall Marvin Safe,
York Safe.

On View from Tuesday, Janu-
ary 27, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hong Kong, January 22, 1931.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction,
ON
FRIDAY, January 30, 1931,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 6, Minden Avenue
(Kowloon).

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

(Full particulars from catalogue.)
On View from Thursday, Janu-
ary 29, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hong Kong, January 26, 1931.

WATER RETURN.

The level and storage of water in
our reservoirs on January 1, 1931, is
as under:—

City and Hill District.	1930	1931
Tytam	13' 3" B	23' 8" B
Tytam Byewash	19' 5" B	21' 4" B
Tytam Intermediate	0' 7" B	0' 2" B
Tytam Tuk	13' 11" B	17' 1" B
Wong Nei Chung	19' 1" B	17' 8" B
Pokfulum	10' 11" B	17' 1" B
(Notes: B denotes "Below Over- flow"; A denotes "Above Overflow"; L denotes "Level with Overflow.")		
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		
Tytam	295.90	212.38
Tytam Byewash	3.33	2.18
Tytam Intermediate	192.65	194.50
Tytam Tuk	757.42	1,035.33
Wong Nei Chung	10.55	11.65
Pokfulum	42.38	29.94
Total	1,301.23	1,487.04

Consumption of water in the City
and Hill District in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month
of December.

	1929	1930
Consumption	210.64	276.39
Estimated population 438,560		448,900
Consumption head per day	15.5	19.9
December, 1929.—During the whole month a 12 hours supply (6 a.m.— 6 p.m.) was given to all Ruder Main Districts. Principal Mains closed (6 p.m.—6 a.m.).		
December, 1930.—Constant supply throughout the City, Hill and High Level districts during the whole month with the exception of the dis- tricts West of Eastern Street where a constant street fountain supply was operated from December 1 to 31, 1930.		

Kowloon.

	1930	1931
Kowloon Reservoir	0' 2" A	210" B
Shak Lai Fui Reservoir	9' 11" B	1' 1" B
Reception Reservoir	1' 8" B	1' 8" B
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		
Kowloon Reservoir	354.24	323.56
Shak Lai Fui Reservoir	79.28	111.67
Reception Reservoir	28.75	28.75
Total	462.27	463.98

Consumption of water in Kowloon
in millions and decimals of gallons
during the month of December.

	1929	1930
Consumption	116.38	188.58
Estimated population 178,200		178,800
Consumption head per day	21.7	25.0
Constant supply in all districts dur- ing December, 1929 and 1930.		
The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.		
Total rainfall: December 31, 1929, 69.88"; December 31, 1930, 90.00"		

**EUROPE - AFRICA
TUNNEL.**

Straits of Gibraltar
Scheme.

SUPPORT FROM BRITAIN.

Paris, Dec. 16.
Spanish engineers having reported
that ground strata under the
Straits of Gibraltar will permit the
construction of a tunnel linking
Europe with Africa, France is now
considering a working agreement
with the Spanish whereby idle
French gold will help in the under-
taking in return for which France
would receive the right to ship
trainloads of native conscripts for
army service in time of war.

The narrow bottle-neck, cut by a
strip of water only 12 miles wide,
would become of major military
importance because through it
France and Spain could draw upon
a combined native population of
20,000,000 Africans of military age.

So far, England has lent her
moral support to the scheme of
piercing the Gibraltar straits
with a railway tunnel. Her splendid
position at Gibraltar would be but
little changed, in spite of the move-
ment of troops and war materials
underground, for the guns of
Gibraltar could sweep the railway
at the point where it comes to the
surface on both sides of the Straits.

Spain has taken serious steps
towards the building of the railway,
realising the vast commercial as
well as military importance of the
scheme, but Spain has not the
money to spare to build the tunnel.
France or England, or both, would
have to furnish the capital.

The project most favoured by the
Spanish Government is that pre-
pared by Lieut. Colonel Pedro
Jenevols, aide-de-camp to King
Alfonso, and the naval engineer P.
Bourgois. They have just ended
their soundings and have decided
that the soil is such the tunnel
will not have to go very deep under
the water.

Total Length 24 Miles.

The railway to go under the
Straits would join up with the line
to Madrid at Algeiras and go
under the coast of Spain at the
Point of Marroquill near Tarifa to
come out on the Moroccan coast be-
tween Tangiers and Ksar-Seghir.
This would make a total length of
24 miles, half of it under water.

From the Moroccan terminus of
the tunnel, railways would branch
out towards Tetouan and Melilla.
In the Spanish Zone, and south
towards Rabat, Casablanca, Marra-
kech, and Fez in the French zone.
This line would put Paris within 40
hours of the Atlas foothills, the
richest vegetable and fruit gardens
of the western Sahara.

It is also in the plans of the
engineers to use the tunnel for

**U.S. GIRLS MAKE A
NEW RECORD.**

42 Hours in the Air
and Still Flying.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 6.
Miss Bobby Trout and Miss Edna
Cooper, two of America's best
known aviatrixes, to-day had shat-
tered the World's endurance flight
record for women. With their new
record established the girl pilots
this morning were still droning
monotonously over Los Angeles on
the way to a still better record.

At 8.45 o'clock this morning Miss
Trout and Miss Cooper had been
aloft continuously for 42 hours and
15 minutes. Then it was decided that
they equalled the women's record for
endurance flying. Continuing their
flight they proceeded to break the
old mark and establish one of their
own.—United Press.

FIVE DAY WEEK.**EXTENSION OF SOVIET
EXPERIMENT.**

Moscow, Dec. 18.
The Soviet Authorities have de-
cided as from January 1 to intro-
duce the five days' week into the
whole of industry, as it is
considered that the innovation
has worked remarkably well in the
State administration and those in-
dustries where it has hitherto been
applied.

AGENCY TO OPERATE AGAIN.

During the floods which devastat-
ed the South of France some time
ago, the Radio Station of Agun was
almost completely destroyed. Now
this transmitter is being re-erected.
The Municipality has granted a
subsidy of nearly £2,500.

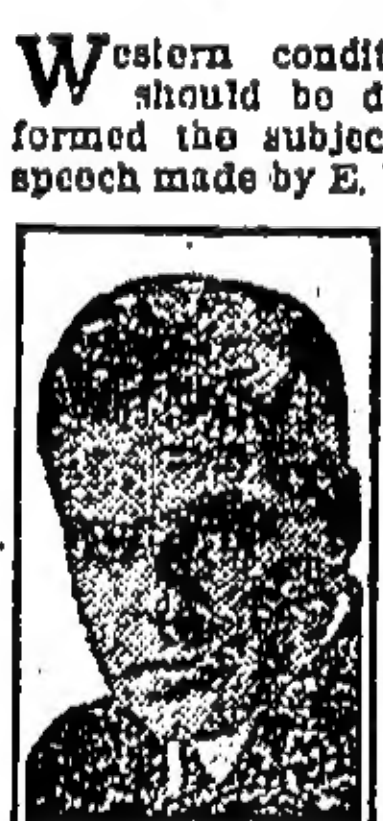
transcontinental trains, so that
eventually, it might be possible to
travel by train from Vladivostok,
across Asia and Europe, to Dakar,
in Africa, the stepping off place
for the air service and steamers to
South America. The Trans-Sahara
railway which the French are con-
sidering could easily be linked with
the tunnel.

Colonel Jenevols expects England
to lend her moral support to the
plan. Discussing the use of the
tunnel by France, in time of war,
he said:

"France holds the key to the sup-
port or moral opposition of the
building of the tunnel. If France
could count on the use of the tunnel
for carrying manpower from her
African colonies to the metropolis,
she could rid herself of the bother-
some problem of carrying them by
transport across the Mediterranean
where England and Italy have naval
forces equal to her strength."—
United Press.

**Beatty Makes Important Proposals
Aimed to Assist Western Farmers**

C.P.R. President Calls on United Canada to Rally to Help of Courageous
and Loyal Pioneers—Such Action Just and Wise and
In Interest of Entire Country.



W. W. Beatty.

Western conditions and what
should be done about them
formed the substance of the
speech made by W. W. Beatty, chair-
man and president
of the Canadian Pacific
Railway at
London, Ont.,
last week. In
direct and sim-
ple style Mr.
Beatty briefly
analyzed the
situation in the
west and put
forward a series
of sugges-
tions for im-
mediate and
long-range ac-
tion designed to
carry western
farmers over the
present period
of adverse con-
ditions. He
stated that his
suggestions were
based on the
knowledge of any
government
authority in this
country. He
put them forward
as the representa-
tive of a corporation
which extended
throughout all
parts of Canada
and was vitally
concerned in the
economic situa-
tion in any sec-
tion thereof.
There was in
this important
utterance no sug-
gestion of anything
towards the west.
The whole pro-
ject, he said, should
be directed by
warm sympathy
for a community
of courageous
pioneers threat-
ened with distress
and by a desire
to provide just
assistance when it
is badly needed.
There should be
full appreciation
of the fact that
the prosperity of
East and West,
of farmer and city
are inextricably
linked together.
He believed that
the country as a
whole would come
to the assistance
of a great section
suffering from a
temporary but
severe depression
caused by con-
ditions it could
not control, not
only because
of the economic
measure of national
policy, Mr.
Beatty said in part:

"Western Canada is suffering
from the effects of unusual winter
conditions in the marketing of
grain and in the low price, and
hardship is being experienced on
the prairies in consequence. I do
not need to elaborate on the
cause and the resourcefulness of
the people of Western Canada, but
the confidence many of them feel
in their ability to come through
this depression as they have others.
I do not require to do more than
mention that we in the East owe
to that part of the country, both
in a material and in a moral sense,
strength contributed by the loyal

people of that part of Canada.
Neither do I need to stress the im-
portance of a knowledge of the con-
ditions prevailing in those sections
and of the necessity of co-operation
in meeting unusual situations in
the interest of the whole country.
The former Government of Canada
at London, Ontario, in certain
at different times, adopted policies
designed to strengthen the econ-
omic position of different sections
of this Dominion. Through such
policies the position of our Mar-
time provinces has been improved,
and through more recent changes
in fiscal policies the position of
the manufacturers of Canada is in-
tended to be improved and the un-
employment situation is likewise
designed to be, in part, at least, al-
leviated by direct contribution by
the Federal authorities to public works.
If these policies be planned to ac-
complish the betterment in certain
parts and activities in Canada, then
the same attitude may properly be
adopted in relation to the peculiar
problems of our western provinces.
None of these suggestions which I
propose have any relation to the
question of marketing wheat, price
fixation or otherwise, since these
problems depend so much on world
conditions. I am directing my ob-
servations to the problem of meet-
ing emergent conditions of great
hardship which may arise during
the next four or five months.

Obviously, our Western
producers should not fear the loss
of their equity in their homesteads
in view of the frank unwillingness
of mortgage companies and other
holders of liens to press for im-
mediate liquidation of mortgages
obligations or for arrears of inter-
est beyond the ability of the farmer
to meet his payments, so far, at
least, as this is due to the present
depression in the wheat market.
Two problems, however, do remain:
the fear of want during the coming
winter—confined largely to the
smaller and financially weaker
farmers—and the fear of inability
to finance another year's farm
operations.

"To me, an unprejudiced and un-
official, but not disinterested ob-
server, it seems indisputable that
the Dominion Government should
hesitate to intervene with an offer
of assistance, as a national public
duty. The governments of the three
prairie provinces, owing to their
limited knowledge of local condi-
tions, are best adapted to provide
relief, but owing to their pledging
their credit as security for bank
loans to the Wheat Pool, they may

**MARRIED TO
ALIENS.**

Women and British
Nationality.

The minority sex in the House of
Commons took deep interest recent-
ly in the Nationality of Women Bill
—a measure several times introduc-
ed, but always "crowded out"—
which restores a British woman's
right to keep her nationality on
marriage to an alien.

Dr. Ethel Bentham moved the
second reading; Miss Wilkinson in-
dignantly pointed out that had she
chanced to espouse a German, Mid-
dlebrough would have been totally
deprived of her unique services;
and Lady Astor (who mentioned
that she is "a passionate Virgi-
nian") and other women members
spoke warmly for the Bill.

The Home Secretary wholly ap-
proved of its principles, but de-
clared himself hampered by a law of
1914 providing that questions of
British nationality cannot be altered
except with unanimous Dominion
consent. At the recent Imperial
Conference unanimity was not ob-
tained, and for the British Parlia-
ment to legislate would be to invite
independent action elsewhere.

Limit of Concessions.

Agreement, however, had been
reached on several points, and the
Government meant to give them
statutory effect. The points Mr.
Clynes enumerated were:

A British woman married to an
alien, but living apart from him,
shall be enabled to recover her na-
tionality by naturalisation;

A British woman married to an
alien shall have the right to vote,
sit in Parliament, and need not re-
gister as an alien;

A British woman shall not
change her nationality if her hus-
band becomes naturalised else-
where, except by her own consent;
and

A British woman shall not lose
her nationality by marrying an
alien in cases where the marriage
does not confer her husband's na-
tionality.

Sir Herbert Samuel pressed for
more particulars of the Imperial
Conference proceedings. The Home
Secretary did not see his way to
give them, but Mr. Thomas was
more generous.

Two matters, he said, had been
discussed: British nationality and
the nationality of married women.
Until 1926 the term "British sub-
ject" had satisfied the whole Em-
pire, but the Dominions now pre-
ferred to exclude the word "Brit-
ish" as savouring too much of
home supremacy. On the second
topic there had been divergences,
and the problems had been com-
plicated by the strong views held
overseas on divorce.

The Bill was given a second read-
ing.

**ADDING FLAVOUR TO
LIFE.**

How a Chinese Industry
Was Established.

GOURMET POWDER.

Of the many brands of gourmet
powder produced in China, four
seem to have acquired a recognised
standing, and these have been
thrown on the market in competi-
tion with the Japanese product
known as Ajinomoto. The chief
ingredient in the gourmet powder is
sodium glutamate, which alone
gives relish to food. Its quantity
varies from 20 per cent to 90 per
cent in the make-up of the different
brands of the powder.

Sodium glutamate owes its dis-
covery to a German scientist but it
was not applied to commercial and
industrial use until a decade or so
ago when Dr. Ikeda of Japan
utilized it as an appetising agent in
making his well-known Ajinomoto.
The introduction of which into the
Chinese kitchen has revolutionised
the art of cooking. The Japanese
invention slowly but steadily be-
came a good seller in the Chinese
market by reason of the fact that as
a food-seasoning agent it was then
unrivalled and its use requires
neither skill nor experience.
Several hundred thousand tons
worth of this was annually consum-
ed in China.

At first much secrecy was attach-
ed to use of this food seasoning
stuff, the cooks labouring under the
impression that the use of this
novelty would bring prosperity to

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.	Wednesday, 4th February.
ASAMA MARU	Thursday, 19th February.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	Thursday, 12th February.
HIKAWA MARU	Thursday, 26th February.
HEIAN MARU	Thursday, 26th February.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.	Saturday, 7th February.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 21st February.
YASUKUNI MARU	Saturday, 21st February.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	Thursday, 19th February.
KITANO MARU	Thursday, 19th February.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	Thursday, 29th January.
TOTTORI MARU	Thursday, 31st January.
YAMAGATA MARU	Saturday, 31st January.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.	Sunday, 1st February.
GINYO MARU	Sunday, 1st February.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	Thursday, 26th February.
KAWACHI MARU	Thursday, 26th February.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.	Friday, 6th February.
TAKETOYO MARU	Sunday, 1st March.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Suez, Constantinople, Genoa.	Sunday, 15th February.
DELAGOA MARU	Sunday, 15th February.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Friday, 30th January.
RANGOON MARU	Friday, 30th January.
NAGATO MARU	Saturday, 7th February.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Wednesday, 25th January.
HAKODATE MARU	Thursday, 29th January.
KAGA MARU	Thursday, 29th January.
SUWA MARU	Saturday, 7th February.

For further information apply to:—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	Atlas Maru	Mon.	9th Feb.
RIO DE JANEIRO, BANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.	La Plata Maru	Fri.	6th Feb.
KARACHI & BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	Shunko Maru	Tues.	4th Feb.
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR & MOMBASA via Singapore & Colombo.	Chicago Maru	Thurs.	5th Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND via Manila & Rangoon.	Melbourne Maru	Wed.	4th Feb.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.	Seattle Maru	Mon.	2nd Feb.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Japan Ports.	Araba Maru (from Shanghai)	Sat.	21st Feb.
NEW YORK via Japan ports, Los Angeles & Panama. Call Direct at Boston.	Sanyo Maru	Fri.	6th Feb.
Philippine & Baltimore.	Nitto Maru	Sun.	4th Feb.
JAPAN PORTS (Freight Service).	Menado Maru	Thurs.	5th Feb.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi (Fortnightly).	Canton Maru	Sun.	1st Feb.
KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy (Every Sunday Noon).	Deli Maru	Thurs.	29th Jan.
TAKAO via Swatow & Amoy (Fortnightly).			

For further particulars please apply to:—
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PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

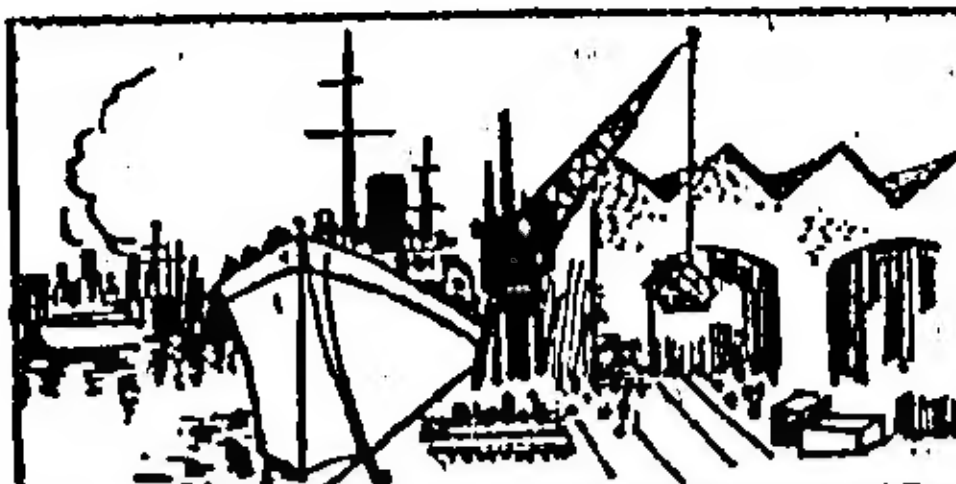
Per a.s. Empress of Asia on January 26—

Miss M. Layne, Miss C. Le Fevre, Mrs. P. F. Le Fevre, P. C. Owen, Stanton, Miss M. Botelho, M. A. Johnson, Lindsay, Mrs. K. L. G. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. McDonnell, G. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Surrey, Mr. A. H. Smith, E. W. Stagg.

Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. P. G. Ryan, Mrs. T. M. Mitchell and son, Ng Jung-ying, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wilcox, B. Wilcox, Master B. Wilcox, Miss E. Wyness, Miss M. L. Dean.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE

Consignees of cargo ex a.s. Empress of Asia are reminded to take delivery of their goods, which will be subject to rent after January 31.



Shipping Intelligence.

WRECKED SEAMEN.
ENTITLED TO TWO MONTHS' PAY.

The House of Lords affirming judgments of the Court of Appeal and Lord Merrivale, decided that John Murray, of Birkenhead, who was an able-bodied seaman in the Croxteth when she was wrecked off the Dutch coast, and Joseph Comerford, of Liverpool, who was a refrigerating greaser in the Celtic when she was wrecked off the Irish coast near Queenstown, were entitled to two months' wages from the date of the wrecks.

Murray would have been paid off eleven days after the wreck of the Croxteth had she reached Middlesbrough, and Comerford would have been paid off one day after the wreck had the Celtic reached Liverpool.

In these circumstances the owners of the ships, the Elitman Lines, Limited, and the White Star Line of Royal and United States Navigation Company, Limited, contended that they were not liable under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions Act), 1925, section one, to pay the two months' wages.

A Custom. Viscount Dunedin, moving that the appeals of the companies should be dismissed, said that he had considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion, but in the end he had come to the conclusion that the judgment of the Court of Appeal was right. It was shown that it was the custom for men who had been on these ships to be allowed to sign on for the next voyage. The shipping companies were very anxious to point out that the Convention to give effect to which the Act was passed, used the word "indemnity," and that the only proper indemnity that could, therefore, be given was the wages so far as they could be due under contract, which contract was frustrated by the wreck. He, however, did not think that there was much in that argument.

Lords Warrington, Tomlin, and Macmillan concurred.

Lord Blanesburgh who dissented, said he would be tendering a dissent to Parliament if, without compelling words, he were to impute to it an enactment which, as sought to be interpreted for the seamen, was as entirely discordant with legislative precedent as, in his judgment, it was opposed to good sense and fairness.

The appeal was dismissed.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.

Sunday, January 25.
An Lee, Chinese str., 992 tons, Captain S. Sano, from Dairen, Stonecutters—Yee Tai Hong.
Apsey, British str., 1,776 tons, Captain C. W. Shearer, from Hongkong, Hok Uen Anchorage.—Wo Fat Sing.

Glenworth, British str., 3,516 tons, Captain D. W. Aitchison, from Antwerp, Kowloon Wharf.—Dodwell & Co.
Helenus, British str., 4,810 tons, Capt. James Davis, from Keelung, buoy No. A19.—B. & S.
Hirundo, Norwegian str., 1,125 tons, Capt. J. A. Pedersen, from Swatow, buoy No. C6.—Thoresen & Co.
Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Captain E. D. Knutsen, from Hoihow, buoy No. B17.—K. Larsen & Co.
Rondo, Dutch str., 4,755 tons, Capt. P. C. Cretle, from Shanghai, buoy No. A8.—J.C.J.L.
Shinsei Maru No. 6, Japanese str., 2,127 tons, Captain S. Ozawa, from Singapore, Yaumati Anchorage.—Yuen Seng Tai.
Talyuan, British str., 2,100 tons, Captain R. Robertson, from Amoy, buoy No. B20.—B. & S.
Tjilliwong, Dutch str., 3,061 tons, Capt. A. A. Berkhout, from Moji, buoy No. A7.—J.C.J.L.
Monday, January 26.
Athen Regent, British str., 5,231 tons, Capt. J. F. Taylor, from Probolinggo, Co's Wharf.—Pura Cane Molasses & Co.
Bremerhaven, German str., 917 tons, Capt. J. Engles, from Madang, buoy No. A6.—Melchers & Co.
Canton, French str., 976 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Halphong, buoy No. B16.—M. M.
Emp. of Asia, British str., 8,883 tons, Captain L. D. Douglass, from Vancouver via ports, Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.S.
Khiva, British str., 9,000 tons, Capt. E. E. Dawson, from London via Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M. & Co.
Lahn, German str., 5,300 tons, Capt. Nimsen, from Shanghai, buoy No. A6.—Melchers & Co.
Pres. Taft, American str., 8,415 tons, Capt. K. A. Ahlin, from Shanghai, Dollar Line.

THE "WORST VOYAGE EVER."

Seas A Hundred Feet High.

Scarcely a day passes at this time of the year but some liner's captain reports the "worst voyage he has ever known."

Often, however, the speaker has his tongue in his cheek. The pale passengers totter ashore with half-boastful murmurs of "mountainous seas" and "nearly turned turtle," and the shipmaster, poor man, careful of their feelings as of their lives, says what he is expected to say.

And yet, on any bad Winter's passage, the unceasing assault of Neptune's wet battalions piles up the tension on everybody's nerves, so that the captain, particularly, might well think each ordeal to have been the worst.

He stops short, though, of saying the seas were "mountainous high," because it is part of his job mentally to take the measure of each gigantic roller; and he knows, for example, that the worst Atlantic storm seldom raises seas that are more than 50ft. in height. In Pacific cyclones some observers have reported seas that were 70ft from trough to crest.

There is a close relation between wind and sea. Speaking generally of deep-water conditions, it may be said that a 60 m.p.h. wind will raise a sea of 30ft., and a more or less sustained blow of 100 m.p.h. might be the dreadful occasion of 50-ft. seas, while the terrible ridge raised by a submarine upheaval (the so-called tidal wave) might be 100ft.

The "record" sea is said to be that observed by Sir James Douglas, the lighthouse engineer, at the Bishop Rock Light, in the Scillies. This sea, in it spath, deposited gravel on the light-house platform—and the platform is 120ft. above sea level!

As the sea is 150ft. deep in this place, it was argued that the wave must have been 270ft. from crest to trough in order to have scooped up gravel. This is not completely convincing evidence, however.

Blocks weighing 41 tons were shifted by a big sea off Peterhead, though they were embedded 37ft. below spring tides. Yet the local fishing fleet went about its business and nobody noticed much amiss. Why? Because little ships slide down and up the slopes, while a liner smashes through the waves.

Indeed, if her commander keeps her at it beyond a certain moment she will get battered to bits. There may come a moment when it is not merely prudent but actually vital to heave-to, letting the ship take the seas about end-on, without "driving." To miss this moment is to jeopardise the ship.—John Scott Hughes in Evening News.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following British warships were in harbour to-day:—
Bruce—No. 5 buoy.
Cornflower—North arm.
Cumberland—West wall.
Herald—South wall.
Iroquois—North wall.
Osiris—in dock.
Petersfield—North wall.
Sandwich—No. 13 buoy.
Seamew—East wall.
Sepoy—No. 9 buoy.
Seraph—North wall.
Seraph—East wall.
Somme—No. 6 buoy.
Sterling—No. 7 buoy.
Stormcloud—No. 6 buoy.
Thracian—No. 7 buoy.
Foreign Men-of-War.
Adamastor—Portuguese cruiser.
Helena—American gunboat.
Mindanao—American gunboat.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Canada arrived at Honolulu on January 23 (Fri.) at 8 a.m., left Honolulu on January 23 (Fri.) at 5 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on February 7 (Sat.). She leaves Hong Kong for Manila on January 7 (Sat.) at 5 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at Vancouver on January 24 (Sat.), leaves Vancouver on January 31 (Sat.), and is due at Hong Kong on February 23 (Mon.). She leaves Hong Kong for Manila on February 23 (Mon.). The P. & O. a.s. Allipore left Singapore for this port on January 26 at 2 p.m., and is due here on February 2 at about noon.

Yuen Sang, British str., 3,229 tons, Capt. J. W. Pettigrew, from Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

OCEAN SURVEY.

MAKING THE FAIRWAYS SAFE.

H.M. surveying ships like dormice are now entering their Winter quarters, writes Commander H. M. Daniel, D.S.O., R.N. in the Daily Mail.

In Home waters the Fitzroy and the Kellett have already been reduced to Winter complement at Chatham, the Beaufort follows suit at Plymouth, and the Flinders at Portsmouth.

The crew of each ship will be paid off and return to general service, with the exception of about three dozen men, who will be kept for care and maintenance duties.

The four officers left in each ship now enter on a period of work, which if not harder is certainly more tedious than the actual surveying season in the Summer. From now onwards for several months they may be found poring over drawing-boards in their office in the dockyard, while pneumatic hammers carrying out repairs make their ship impossible with their maddening din.

Here these officers laboriously plot on paper the triangulation and soundings which they have observed between April and November when "working in the field." Each of several thousand sounds taken in the Summer has already been corrected before it can be entered on the fair chart; that is, an adjustment was necessary to reduce it to the level of low water at spring tides. The figure recorded then represents the minimum depth of water which a ship might normally encounter at any time of year.

Safe Fairways.

In order to get the position of each mark must first be fixed with the utmost precision on the chart to serve as reference points for plotting the soundings and so registering the positions of hidden dangers in the form of rocks and shoals.

It is strange to think how this work which has been actively carried out for more than half a century, and in some measure for ten times that period never seems likely to come to an end. To begin with, the bottom of the sea, especially that near the edge of the coast, is always changing; besides, ships are ever desiring a higher degree of accuracy, such as would have seemed laughable to our forefathers.

Modern liners demand the right of steaming through pilotage waters with only a margin of inches under their bottoms, although the contour of the ocean bed is ever changing. Only recently the unsuspected extension of a shoal in the Duke of Edinburgh Channel, the main big ship fairway for ships approaching London from the southward, was responsible for a big liner touching the bottom. Fortunately no damage was done.

Immediately a ship was despatched to survey the vicinity, where it found that the depth of water had unexpectedly decreased from thirty-six to thirty-one feet. A warning was immediately broadcast by wireless, and an Admiralty notice was issued to sailors all over the world.

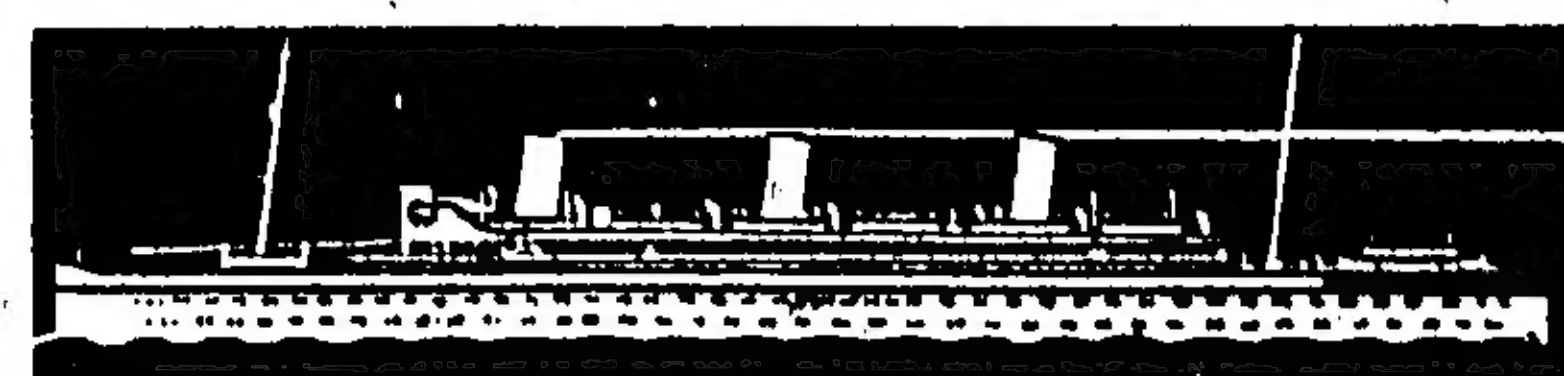
On completion of the charts in February some of the officers will be drafted for foreign service, where also the surveying work goes on without ceasing. For instance, on the China Station there are H.M.S. Herald and Iroquois; in the Persian Gulf the Ormonde, and the Endeavour in the Red Sea.

But there are still huge tracts of the ocean's surface which are only roughly charted and which need an accurate survey. The vast area around the Barrier Reef on the north-east coast of Australia is a good example.

At the end of the winter season the fair charts are sent to the Admiralty and from these the published charts are corrected or new ones constructed. The fair charts, together with the data from which they were compiled, are safely stored in the archives of the Admiralty, being constantly in demand for reference.

However tedious the task, there is always humour for those with wit to see and tongues to wag. The yarn goes that a surveying captain was giving one of his subordinates what the bluejacket knows as a "good rag down" for some mistake. Exasperated beyond measure he demanded, "Who the blazes ever made you a surveyor? I should like to know!"

Quick as a flash came the reply as the junior stood "to attention." "The same discriminating authority, sir, that appointed you in command of this ship."



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FRI. 30th JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

WED. 4th SAT. 21st

TUES. 10th THURS. 26th

MON. 16th

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[649 tons—Capt. W. H. Lawton.]

JANUARY. TUES. 27th

FEBRUARY.

MON. 2nd WED. 18th

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WALTZ OF THE DOG.

Hope of Chopin at Last Attains Realisation.

Chopin's wish that his famous waltz in D. Flat should be a "spring song" has at last been realised.

Chopin always hoped that some one would write words which would enable the waltz to be sung by a coloratura singer. John Ulrich, the 82-year-old composer has fitted to the music words like those which Chopin is said to have had in mind, and the composition was sung for the first time at the Queen's Hall, London, recently, by Madame Ritter-Clampi, the Paris opera star.

"There used to be a legend," said Ulrich in a Press interview, "that Chopin was inspired to write the waltz by the sight of a little dog running round and round after his tail. The little melody often repeated was supposed to be like the continuous revolutions of the dog's tail. France the waltz was known by the name of 'Le Valais du Chien' (The Waltz of the Dog)." George Sand's Revelation.

The true details of its composition were revealed to Ulrich's mother, he declared, by George Sand in a cafe in the Boulevard des Italiens in 1868.

"The cafe was a haunt of a coterie of virtuoso," Ulrich said, "and one night the subject of the waltz was discussed. Sand said that Chopin had told her that when he composed it he wished to write a song of the spring. He could not manage the words himself, but he hoped that someone would do it and that the last line would be 'and thus on high sings the lark.'"

"In 1880, with the help of Jules Mory, I fitted the words to the music, but the manuscript was forgotten until a few weeks ago when Madame Ritter-Clampi found it among a pile of my old folios."

"She immediately seized upon it and declared that it would suit her perfectly."

After her recital at the Queen's Hall, Madame Ritter-Clampi is going to the United States where she will sing the song.—United Press.

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
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S.S.	Tons.	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
COMORIN	15,132	31st Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	5th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*PERIM	7,648	10th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KASHGAR	9,005	14th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MALWA	10,380	28th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
KHIVA	9,135	7th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KHYBER	9,114	14th Mar.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
*SOMALI	—	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAWALPINDI	16,519	28th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
*KARMALA	9,128	11th Apr.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	10,708	25th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
*KALYAN	9,111	9th May	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
COMORIN	15,132	23rd May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KASHMIR	9,085	6th June	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dam & A'werp.
RANPURA	10,601	20th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KASHGAR	9,005	4th July	M'selles, L'don, R'dam & A'werp.
RAWALPINDI	16,519	18th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KHYBER	9,114	1st Aug.	M'selles, L'don, R'dam & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	15th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KARMALA	9,128	29th Aug.	Marseilles & London.
CATHAY	15,121	12th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KALYAN	9,144	26th Sept.	Marseilles & London.

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TAKADA	8,940	27th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	17th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

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TANDA	9,956	28th Feb.	& Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st Apr.	

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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MALWA	10,980	31st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
		6 a.m.	
*ALIPORE	5,273	1st Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
TANDA	9,956	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
TAKADA	8,940	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KHYBER	9,114	14th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*SOMALI	—	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	23rd Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
RAWALPINDI	16,519	28th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
SANTHA	9,754	10th Mar.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMALA	9,128	14th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	24th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	27th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
NELLORE	8,853	6th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
KALYAN	9,144	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
COMORIN	15,132	24th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	9,085	28th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	9,956	6th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RANPURA	10,601	22nd May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHGAR	9,005	5th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RAWALPINDI	16,519	19th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
NELLORE	8,853	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
RAJPUTANA	16,508	17th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KARMALA	9,128	31st July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

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Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
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Hong Kong, April 1, 1931.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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From ANTWERP AND PORTS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the Godowns of
the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the wharves de-
livery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded
unless notice to the contrary be given
before 26th instant.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
1st February, 1931, will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before the 11th February, 1931, or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
25th and 31st instant at 10 a.m. by our
surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Doughins.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned
by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**
Agents.

Hong Kong, 26th January, 1931.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The Motor Vessel, "AFRIKA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed and placed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
where delivery can be obtained as soon
as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining undelivered after the
31st January, 1931, at 4 p.m. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the
30th January, 1931, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must
be presented to the undersigned before
the 4th February, 1931, or they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by **JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,**
Agents.

Hong Kong, 24th January, 1931.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship,
"BENROECH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
The Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
31st instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on or
before the 11th February or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godown,
where they will be examined on the
20th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Doughins.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,**
Agents.

Hong Kong, 24th January, 1931.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

CARRYING GUNPOWDER
WITHOUT LICENCE.

Tsang Wan, a Chinese coolie,
was charged at the Kowloon
Magistracy this morning with
carrying six ounces of gunpowder
without a licence, at Boundary
Street yesterday, also with having
no label affixed to the package.

Defendant, who was arrested
while carrying the package, said
it was given to him by his master,
who was present in Court this
morning.

Mr. Butters asked Sub-Inspector
Eaton to charge the master also,
and adjourned the case till to-
morrow morning for further en-
quiries to be made as to the source
of the gunpowder.

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(Australian Note) 100/-

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CHANGTIE	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10
TAIRING	Feb. 11	Feb. 11	Feb. 11	Feb. 11
CHANGTIE	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12
TAIRING	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Feb. 13

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FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

Big Problems for the New Council.

Field-Marshal Sir George Milne,
Chief of the Imperial General
Staff, whose service in that ap-
pointment was extended to ensure
continuity of policy in this transi-
tional period of Army organisation
and equipment, will soon lose his
colleagues—the three heads of the
military departments of the Army
Council.

At no period in Army history
have the military heads worked in
more complete harmony than dur-
ing the past three years, and it
would not appear to be in the in-
terests of the Army that the com-
bination should be broken up.

The new appointments, however,
remove all uneasiness on that ac-
count. Sir George Milne will have
associated with him officers who
possess the necessary qualifica-
tions for organising and control-
ling the destinies of the military
machine at this crucial experimen-
tal period.

There are many differences of
opinion in the Service as to what
the ultimate character of the Army
should be. The introduction
of armoured fighting vehicles,
mechanised units, and motor
transport threatens to upset the
Cardwell system, and if a further
reduction of personnel, through
any considerable increase in
petrol-driven machines, follows, it
is apparent that the linked-batta-
lion system, which has served so
well for nearly 60 years, will have
to be scrapped.

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follows, it is apparent that the
linked-battalion system, which has
served so well for nearly 60 years,
will have to be scrapped.

Alternatives.
There is a considerable body of
opinion to-day in favour of ending
the Cardwell system, but all the
alternatives proposed must be judg-
ed largely on the question of
expense, and it is there that they
fail to give satisfaction.

The British Army is unlike any
other Army in the world so far as
its responsibilities are concerned.
Its recruiting is on a voluntary

basis, and the infantry organisation
is planned to provide for home and
foreign service.

If it were decided, as has been
suggested, to have a short service
Army at home and a long service
Army to maintain the garrisons
abroad, it is feared that the recruit-
ing difficulty would be no nearer
solution than it is to-day, while the
maintenance expenses would be
greater.

Another proposal is that modern
requirements demand the formation
of one Corps of Infantry in much
the same way as we have a Regiment
of Artillery and a Corps of
Royal Engineers. This would mean
ending the Territorial system—re-
moving the only remaining link be-
tween the Army and the civilian
population and destroying the city
or county pride in its regiment
which is an incalculable factor both
in peace and in war.

The Army Council will decide
how far mechanisation will be
possible to decide definitely what
the future composition of the Army
is to be and how far we can con-
form to the Cardwell system, one
feature of which is its elasticity.

The primary changes brought
about by Mr. Cardwell's Army re-
forms were short service enlist-
ment, equalisation of the number of
infantry battalions at home and
abroad and the "territorialisation"
of the infantry.

TUTANKHAMEN'S WIFE.

Interesting Find in
Egypt.

Cairo, Dec. 18.

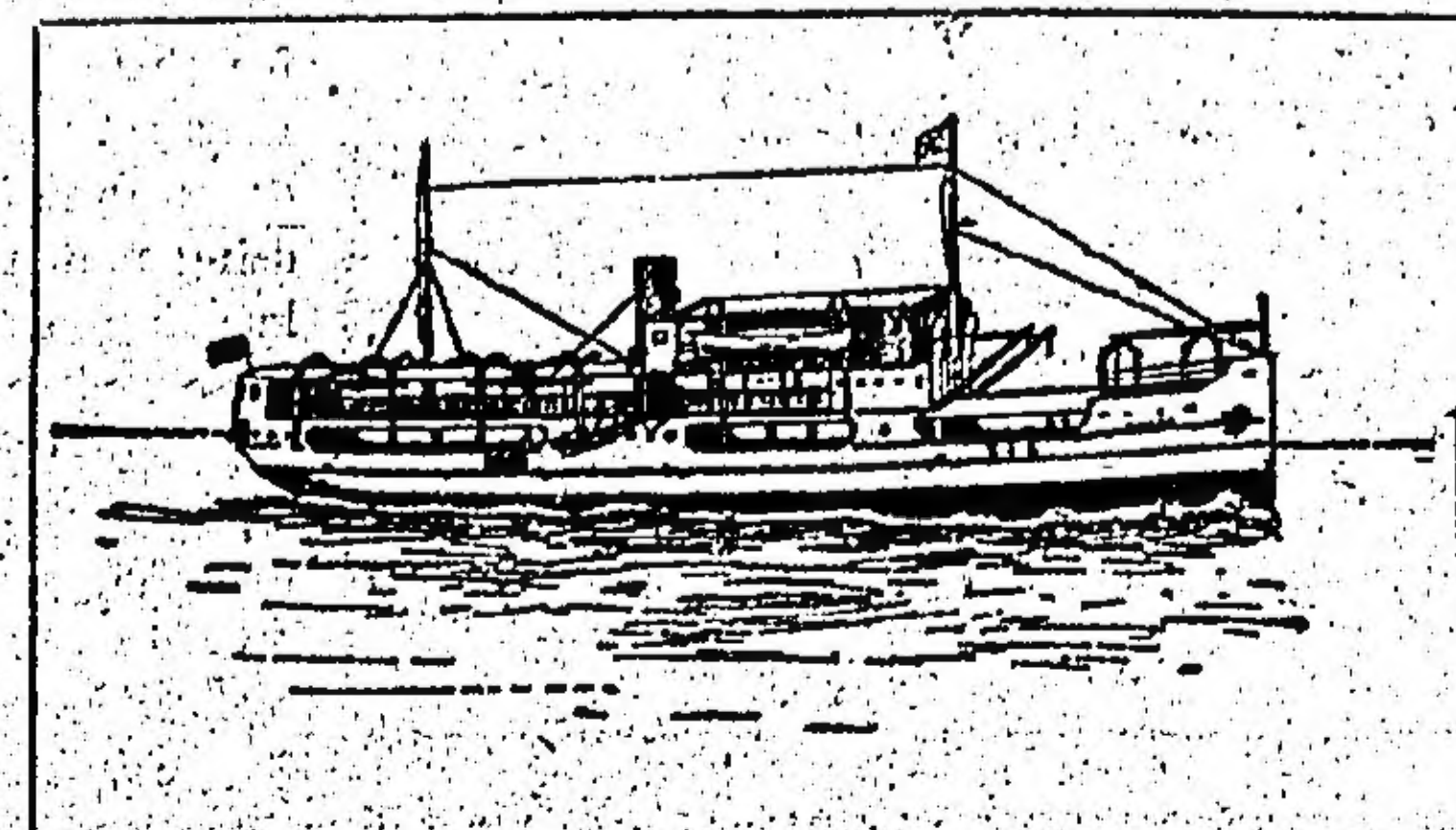
Excavations at Tell-el-Amarna have
resulted in valuable finds, notably
a statue of Tutankhamen's wife,
Ankenpaaten, which is in an ex-
cellent state of preservation. A
large amount of gold and silver or-
naments and jewellery was also
found.

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Docks and
Two Pat-
tern Slip-
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dimensions
of No. 1
Dock are
700 ft. x
86 ft. x 30
ft.



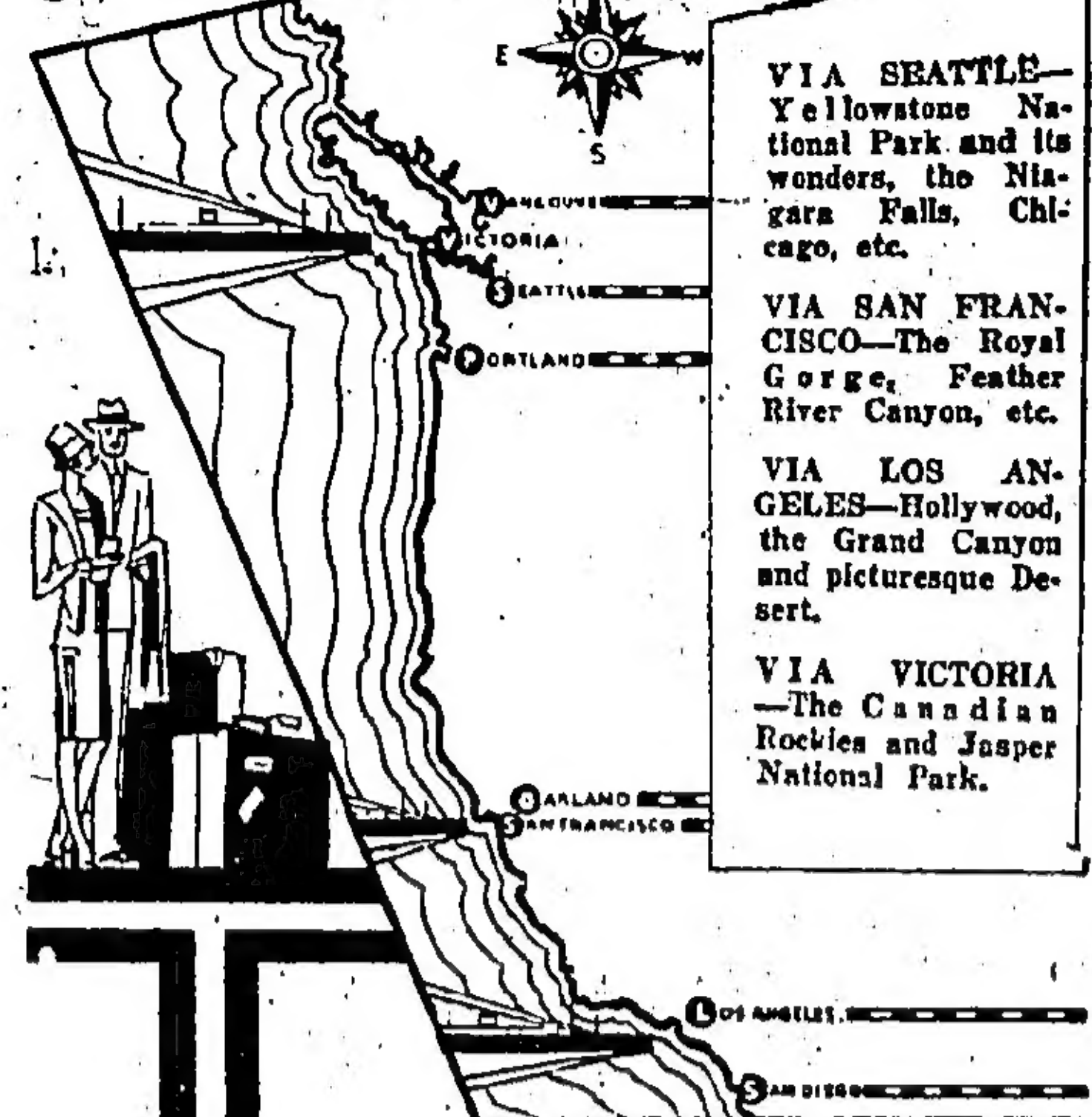
M.S. "SUGBO."

Single screw steel passenger and cargo motor ship. Dimensions:—154' 0" R.P.
x 28' 0" Mid. x 11' 6" Mid.; D.W. 470 tons; B.H.P. 360; Speed 10 1/2 knots. Built
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order of La Naviera Filipina Inc., Cebu for Philippine coasting service.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:—

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

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tional Park and its
wonders, the Nia-
gara Falls, Chi-
cago, etc.

VIA SAN FRAN-
CISCO—The Royal
Gorge, Feather
River Canyon, etc.

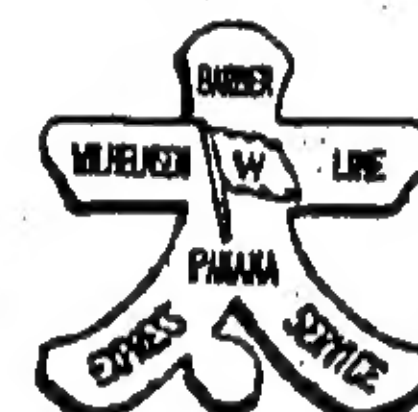
VIA LOS AN-
GELES—Hollywood,
the Grand Canyon
and picturesque Des-
sert.

VIA VICTORIA—
The Canadian
Rockies and Jasper
National Park.

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VIA NORTH AMERICA
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BARBER WILHELMSSEN LINE

THE PREMIER ALL WATER ROUTE TO NEW YORK
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up to their expectations, and at a cost most
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42 Days To New York.

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Queen's Buildings. Agents. Telephone 28021.

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LONDON DRY GIN

The Finest Gin produced —
of absolute purity.

Not a Synthetic preparation. Contains
NO CORDIALS to impart an artificial
flavour or "dryness."

Sole Agents:—

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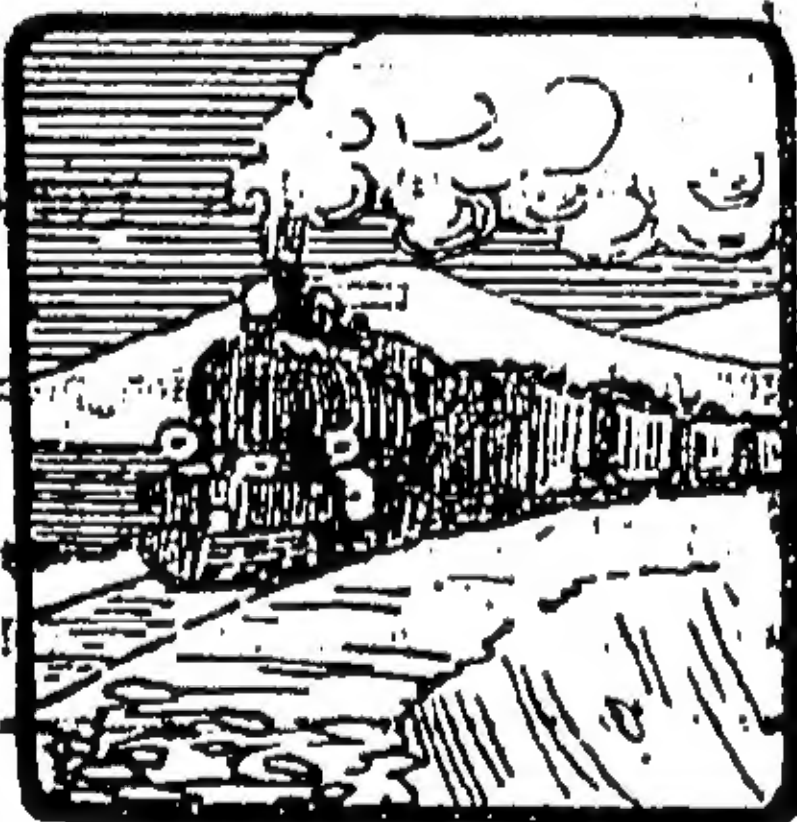
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Hong Kong, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1931.

RETRENCHMENT?

With the dollar remaining below a shilling and with the Civil Servants' being dissatisfied with the revised basis of sterling salaries, the community is getting a little impatient in regard to the work of the Retrenchment Committee. So far as the rate-payers are aware nothing has been done. A lot—a mighty lot—may be contemplated; but the weeks and the months are passing rapidly and the last state of the Treasury will be considerably worse than the first if the position is not coped with forthwith and if the efforts of the Retrenchment Committee are not accelerated. It should not be forgotten in this connection that, so long as the work of the Committee continues, so long will we have a valued member of the Civil Service doing nothing but Retrenchment Committee duties and still drawing a salary of £850 for that since July 11 last year. It is not for one moment argued or inferred that he may not be doing that work well—the public, knowing nothing and not being permitted to know anything, cannot judge or criticise at the present juncture at all events. But—how long will it be deemed essential to release him for normal duty as a member of the Civil Service?

Cannot the Government now give an indication of what the Retrenchment Committee has done, already, and what is contemplated in the very near future? There is no desire to pry into the inner workings of the various Departments; there is no inquisitiveness as to whether Tom,

Dick, or Harry in this, that, or the other Department is likely to be sacrificed on the altar of Retrenchment. Rather is information sought on the various projects budgeted for in the 1931 Estimates. Can the Government point to one single Vote and state that it has been decided to abandon or at least postpone it?

Has the Retrenchment Committee given careful consideration before it is too late (before contracts are given out) to Public Works Extraordinary for which provision has been made in the 1931 Estimates? Maintenance of roads and upkeep of existing buildings are recognised as vital items of expenditure even in an almost bankrupt State; it is not to these we refer. But there are new markets, new latrines, new schools, new roads galore in the 1931 Estimates that must be thoroughly scrutinised from the angle of sheer necessity in this phenomenal time of financial stress. It matters not that all these Budget items have been formally approved by the Legislative Council. Much of an adverse nature has happened since then, and the public would take it ill to find later that, apart from public health and the police service (excluding certain higher grades in the latter), costly works had actually been commenced in spite of the existence of the Retrenchment Committee. Seven months is a long time for that Committee to be at work without one scrap of information being vouchsafed to the rate-payers. Thus it is asked in all seriousness: What has the Retrenchment Committee done and what does it contemplate in the direction above indicated?

News in Brief.

Inland lot No. 8105, situated in King Kwong Street, Wong Nei Chung, consisting of 4,760 square feet with an annual rental of \$28 and an upset price of \$19,000, was purchased at the land sale at the P.W.D. yesterday by Mr. Chung Chung-shan at \$30,800.

Cheung Yee (35) married woman, and Chan Fai (32) unemployed, pleaded guilty at the Kowloon Magistracy to keeping No. 2, Pine Street as a common gambling house and were fined \$300 or five weeks, while nine other Chinese were fined \$2 each for gambling on the premises.

The annual inspection of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, by His Excellency the Governor, will be held on the South China Athletic football ground on Monday at 4.15 p.m. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to those members of the public who are interested in the St. John Ambulance movement. By kind permission of the C.O. the Band of the South Wales Borderers will be in attendance.

For having possession of five mace of non-Government prepared opium at 246, Tai Nam Street, Ng Pak a Chinese, was at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day fined \$40 or one month's jail.

The Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has decided to hold its Annual Carnival Ball this year, on Friday, March 6 at 9.15 p.m. This will be during Race Week.

"DICK" SHEPPARD.

POPULAR AUTHOR & PREACHER
TO RETIRE.

CONSTANT ILL-HEALTH.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Hugh Richard Lawrie Sheppard, D.D., M.A., well-known in connection with his broadcast on religious services, is resigning on February 28, on his doctor's advice. His health is improving steadily, but his doctor warns him not to continue his work in Canterbury. — British Wireless Service.

[Dean Sheppard, who was Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, from 1914 to 1927 is the son of the late Canon Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Educated at Marlborough and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was Secretary to the Bishop of Stepney in 1905, and Deputy Priest-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII and to King George V, Extra Private Chaplain to the Archbishop of York and a temporary chaplain in France during the War. He has published many well-known books, including "The Human Parson," "The Impatience of a Parson," and "My Hopes and Fears for the Church." He was appointed to the Deanery of Canterbury in 1929.]

FIREMEN CHARGED.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF CHINESE
SPIRIT.

REVENUE RAID.

The No. 1 and No. 2 firemen of the s.s. Tai Lee, appeared before Mr. E. H. Williams at the Central Second Court this morning charged with the unlawful possession, jointly, of 17 jars (22 gallons) of Chinese spirit, and five lb. of Chinese tobacco, without paying duty.

First defendant denied the charges whilst the second defendant pleaded guilty to both.

The Magistrate asked Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmett if he were satisfied with the pleas, and he replied that he could not prove the contrary. He would say, though, that at 3 o'clock this morning, on the arrival of the Tai Lee, Revenue officers raided the stokehold of the steamer and found a number of plates. All the firemen were taken into custody, and on enquiries made later the second defendant stated that the stuff was all his.

It was Mr. Grimmett's opinion that the No. 1 fireman was really to blame, and he believed it to be a business among the firemen.

His Worship discharged the first defendant but imposed fines of \$250 or, in default two months' jail, and \$100 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour, consecutively on the second defendant.

INSTALMENT PLAN.

NOT UNKNOWN IN ANCIENT
EGYPT.

The ancient Egyptians had their "five dollars down and five dollars a month" system too, according to examples of Egyptian writing and evidence revealed by a collection of writing equipment now on exhibit at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

One Pedikoshu, who dwelt in the year 30 of some Ptolemaic or Roman ruler of Egypt, apparently bought something on the instalment plan and, when he had finished his series of payments, he was given a receipt inscribed in Egyptian hieroglyphics upon a limestone flake.

This receipt, together with a number of inscribed tablets, boards and potsherds, has been deciphered by Dr. T. George Allen, assistant curator of Egyptian archaeology.

Besides Pedikoshu's instalment receipt, the collection includes wooden shipping tags, which had been attached to mummies of persons who had died away from home, for use in transporting the bodies to their relatives.

One legal document, among the potsherds bears the oath "by this Ball and every god who dwells with him" to establish the case of a litigant.

A limestone stela is inscribed with a prayer for a man who was evidently a highly respected citizen, that the gods may give a mortuary offering of bread and beer, oxen and swine, pure essences, pure

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

Enthusiastic Audience
in Theatre Royal.

DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

A good deal of interest has been aroused by the visit of the Westminster Glee Singers and there was an unusually large and enthusiastic audience in the Theatre Royal for their first concert last night. Those present were rewarded by most unique and delightful entertainment. The Glee Singers consist of six boy sopranos, two male altos, three tenors, three basses, and one brass humorist, and every one of this talented company has a good and well-trained voice. The stage setting and grouping are most attractive, and skilful lighting effects add distinction to many of the songs and glees. The voices all blend beautifully and are very sweet and true, while the perfection of their attack and the skill with which the special features of such number is presented can only come from long and careful rehearsal.

The Singers appear to have an enormous repertoire and the selections given were very varied, ranging as they did from grave to gay and from sentiment to the broadest comedy. They included part songs and solos; some sailor shanties which gained tremendous applause; a charming cycle of Welsh airs and some even more charming "Old English County Songs." Prettiest of all these was the Warwickshire song, "Among the Leaves So Green O" sung by Maxwell Oldaker and the boy sopranos, but "Wildcombe Fair" (Devonshire), with its comical stage effects, brought down the house, while "I Married a Wife" (sung by Albert Greene) made a special appeal to the masculine element in the audience. "Old Mother Hubbard," with its chorus of barking dogs, was another amusing number.

Among the chief successes of the evening we must single out for special mention "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," with its beautiful echo effect and wonderful imitation of the jangle of bells at the end of each chime. We hope the Singers will give every audience the chance of hearing this part song since it is quite unique and delightful!

At the performance to-night there will be a complete change of programme. On Wednesday a group of Irish folk songs will be a special feature. On Thursday the place of honour will be occupied by some Scottish folk songs. Boys and girls will love the Westminster Glee Singers and it is satisfactory to note that a special matinee performance has been arranged on Saturday next at 3 p.m. when we predict a full house of youngsters!

—ACWO.

RECOGNITION OF MOTORSHIPS.

Watching Charges By Master Porters.

While the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board were recently amending the by-laws modifying the watching charges by master porters, it was pointed out by Mr. Richard Holt that whereas there was a differentiation in the by-laws originally made in 1917 between steamships and sailing vessels, using the docks, there was no reference at all to motorships.

At the meeting of the Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur W. Bibby, the matter came forward in the proceedings of the Traffic Committee in the form of an additional by-law to cover the omission throughout. This new by-law, as explained by Mr. E. G. Brownbill, chairman of the Traffic Committee, defined the words "steam vessel" or "steamer" as including "any vessel propelled wholly or partly by electricity or other mechanical power."

Mr. J. A. Shone seconded the adoption of the new by-law, and the Board duly confirmed the recommendation, Mr. Richard D. Holt remarking that he entirely agreed that the course taken by the Traffic Committee was the proper thing to do.

whereon a god lives to the spirit of the laundryman of Amen, Nebesai. "The earliest Egyptian writing equipment consisted of a cylindrical pen case, a rectangular palette, with cups for cakes of black and red ink; and a jar for water, to dissolve the ink," Dr. Allen states. "Soot was used in making black ink; red was made from an iron oxide. Pens were slender reeds, tufted by chewing. In Ptolemaic times heavier, hollow reeds were used, their ends being bevelled and the points split like modern pens."

"INIQUITIES" OF SHANGHAI.

Sharp Rejoinder by
French Paper.

STATEMENTS BY HU HAN-MIN.

Apologies of the present agitation being conducted against the Shanghai Municipal Council on the alleged score of its inability to maintain law and order in the International Settlement, the following extract from an interview with Mr. Hu Han-min, president of the Legislative Yuan, by a special representative of the Journal de Shanghai is not uninteresting. Nor is the note thereon appended by the editor of the French newspaper.

Concessions Criticised.

The passage from the interview is as follows:—"In order to delay the abolition (of extraterritoriality) the questions of lack of security, civil war, etc. are raised. But have you not similar things in Europe and America?" he continued, in an energetic voice. "Why do you not demand extraterritoriality in the United States or in Britain when one of your nationals have been threatened or killed by bandits, or for any other reason?"

"And in the foreign concessions in China, are you any better protected? In Shanghai, for example, —and I will only quote you that great cosmopolitan town" continued the president of the Legislative Yuan—"Not a day passes in which you do not hear of assassinations, thefts and kidnappings. The foreign concessions in China are veritable rendezvous for dangerous criminals; the focus of trade more or less honest, the paradise for the proprietors of roulette dens, dog racing, for trading in white and yellow women; the centre for contraband, of counterfeiting and the holy land for pilgrims who go there in search of degrading pleasures."

"I do not say that a small number of foreigners do not profit from the privileges of extraterritoriality and the regime in the concessions, and do not enrich themselves, but if foreigners were far-seeing and compared the private gains of a few merchants of opium or morphine and other stupefants, of some proprietors of roulette houses, of gaming and other dubious trades, with all the losses which the honest industry and commerce of the foreigners suffer in China, they would sincerely join with me in asking for immediate abolition."

Editorial Reply.

That portion of the editorial footnote referring to the above is as follows:—

"As for the foreign concessions which are represented to us as cities of perdition, we content ourselves by putting a few questions to the eminent Chinese statesman:

"Why is it that Chinese men of politics, and, notably the most important members of the Chinese National Government purchase houses in the foreign concessions and never in the Chinese city of Shanghai, which is larger and capable of indefinite extension, and where politicians would have the advantage of enjoying a Chinese administrative and judicial regime as well as the protection of the Chinese police?"

"Why are all the big Chinese banks, all the Chinese millionaires, all the big Chinese commercial institutions installed and continue to be installed in the foreign Concessions?"

"Why? Why?"

NEW IDEA IN MAKE-UP.

A change, so the beauty specialists say, is coming over the spirit of make-up.

Broken white and creamy rachel are, for instance, the tints of powder that will replace deep rachel and sunburn, for the willowy, languishing, present-day style demands a complexion all its own.

Capucine is the name of the latest shade of rouge, containing a hint of orange in its cherry red, and blue-eyelash pencils are replacing black ones, in order to give that soft natural look, which is demanded by the restful fashions of the moment.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail" of January 27, 1921.]

To-day's dollar is worth 2/10 3/10d.

Among the Chinese New Year orders issued by the Police within the last few days in Canton, was one prohibiting the use of toy torpedoes and other dangerous articles, and another forbidding the playing of cards and all forms of amusements allied to gambling.

GANDHI FREED.

INDIAN AGITATOR JOINS HIS FOLLOWERS.

ROSE BACK IN JAIL.

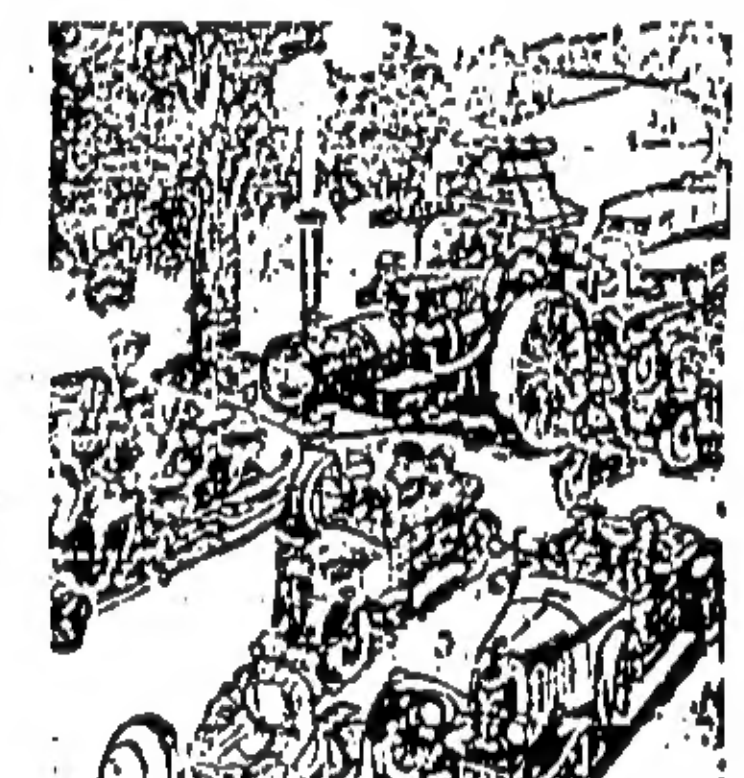
Poona, Yesterday. Mahatma Gandhi was released from prison this morning. Calcutta, Yesterday. Chandra Bose, the Mayor of Calcutta and a prominent Congress leader, who was arrested yesterday following an illegal procession on the Maidan, was released from prison only on January 24, having served a short sentence for defying a Police order.—Reuter.

Gandhi interviewed. Chinchwad, Near Poona, Yesterday. In an interview with Reuter, Gandhi, who was awaiting a train to Bombay, declared that he had an open mind on the present political situation, but did not wish to commit himself until he had conferred with his colleagues, especially Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other Round Table delegates on their return from London.

Gandhi stressed the desirability of the immediate release of all political prisoners sentenced for carrying out his civil disobedience campaign.—Reuter.

Full Liberty. Rugby, Yesterday.

The Government of India's official communiqué announcing the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders was issued last night. The Viceroy's message stated that, in order to provide an opportunity for consideration of the statement made by the Prime Minister on January 19, the Government, in consultation with the local Governments, have thought it right that members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress should enjoy full liberty of discussion between themselves, and with those who have acted as members of the committee since January 1, 1930. In accordance with this decision, and with this object and in order that there may be no legal bar to any meeting



The steam-roller driver decides that his accustomed vehicle will get him to the seaside as quickly as any other.—Passing Show, London.

they may wish to hold, any orders declaring the Committee to be an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act will be withdrawn by all the local Governments.

It is added that this action has been taken in pursuance of a sincere desire to assist in the creation of such peaceable conditions as would enable the Government to implement the undertaking given by the Prime Minister, that if civil quiet were proclaimed and assured, the Government would not be backward in its response.

The Viceroy adds: "I am content to hope those who will be affected by our decision will act in the same spirit as inspires it, and I am confident that they will recognise the importance of securing for these grave issues a calm and dispassionate examination."

Reference will probably be made to Gandhi's release in the House of Commons this evening, when the work of the Round Table Conference will be reviewed. The Opposition have not put down any resolution on the subject, and it will be raised on the motion for an adjournment of the House.

Press Comments. Few of the newspapers have so far commented upon the release. The Daily Mail condemns the Viceroy's action, for which it says there is not a shadow of justification in view of the extremely grave conditions in India; and the Morning Post doubts the wisdom of the experiment.

The Daily Telegraph says that while there is no assurance whatever that events will take the course hoped for by the Viceroy, some reliance has no doubt been placed on the favourable reception of the outcome of the Conference by the Indian parties and interests, apart from the Congress; also on the known desire of a "Round Table" of non-co-operation, and on the fact that the demands of Congress as they stood eighteen months ago are very largely met by what has now been tentatively proposed. The measure, now announced, it says, is in the dubious

REBEL GENERAL.

SUMMONED TO PARLEY IN NANKING.

REHABILITATION PLANS.

Canton, Yesterday. With the arrival at Nanking of Generals Wang Shao-hung and Wu Ting-yang, representing the Ironside-Kwangsi insurgent generals, the Central Government is reported to have decided to summon a "South-west Rehabilitation Conference" on the 27th. The following problems will be brought up for discussion:

Appointments of members of committee of the Kwangsi Provincial Government.

Complete plans regarding the organisation of a Rehabilitation "Tapan" office.

Discussion of the name (title) given to Li Chung-yen and Pei Chung-hai when they are sent abroad.

Reorganisation of the Ironside-Kwangsi troops into garrisons.

General Wang Shao-hung and Wu Ting-yang arrived at Nanking on the 25th, making their first call on Marshal Li Chai-sum, the ex-chairman of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, who went in company with the former to interview President Chiang after taking tiffin in the latter's residence.—Canton News Agency.

FATAL MISTAKE.

PASSENGER TRAIN COLLIDES WITH GOODS TRAIN.

MANY CASUALTIES.

Amsterdam, Yesterday. Three persons were killed and many injured when a passenger train collided with a goods train at Groningen Station owing to a pointsman's mistake.—Reuter.

category of those which can be justified only by success.

The Manchester Guardian believes that "the freeing of Gandhi will encourage the moderate elements in the Congress. It is a gesture of goodwill, and a break with the unhappy past. It suggests that as a result of the Conference a new situation has arisen. Up to now, following the wise advice of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri and some others, Congress has not committed itself with regard to Mr. MacDonald's statement. The present thoughtful silence is at least hopeful."

The Daily News says that "if all the intelligent well-wishes of India will earnestly hope that those released will seize the opportunity offered them, there can be no doubt that a general amnesty will follow swiftly. The hold step already taken is a guarantee of that."—British Wireless Service.

Another Release.

Allahabad, Yesterday. Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the All-India Congress, has been released from jail.—Reuter.

Total Figures.

New Delhi, Yesterday. Replying to questions in the Assembly, Sir James Crerar, on behalf of the Government, said that 54,000 persons had been convicted of civil disobedience offences between April and December last, of whom 20,000 had been arrested for picketing and intimidation.

In the same period, 11,000 persons so charged had been released when they apologised.

He said that 25,000 were now imprisoned.

The casualties among the public owing to firing, between April and July, were 101 killed and 427 wounded.—Reuter.

Mayor Arrested. Calcutta, Yesterday. Chandra Bose, the Mayor of Calcutta, was arrested while leading a procession of Congress members in celebration of the anniversary of "Independence Day."

The police charged with staves, and dispersed the demonstrators. On the contrary, it is reported from Bombay that apart from fourteen arrests in one suburb, the police did not interfere in the city-wide ceremonies of saluting the National flag to celebrate Independence Day, while several processions of Congress members carrying flags and shouting slogans were allowed for the first time since October 16, when the Congress "War Council" was declared illegal.—Reuter.

Struggle For Freedom.

Tokyo, Yesterday. Twelve Indian Nationalists in Tokyo, headed by Rashbehari Bose, the well-known Indian political refugee, have passed a resolution rejecting "the alleged conclusions reached by the so-called Round Table," and have emphatically endorsed the All-India National Congress stand at Lahore in demanding Swaraj, and also urge the Nationalists to continue the struggle for freedom with redoubled vigour.—Reuter.

WELSH SOCIETY.

MR. G. S. HUGH-JONES THE NEW PRESIDENT.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. D. M. Richards took the chair at the annual meeting of the St. David's Society of Hong Kong, held yesterday in the Board room of the General Chamber of Commerce.

The report stated that the Society had contributed \$30 to Earl Haig's Fund by contributing for poppies, which were designed in the form of a Welsh dragon, and laid on the Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

The dinner in Lane, Crawford's Restaurant was attended by about 50 people. Receipts from entrance fees and subscriptions were normal. The balance in hand was \$31.64.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Election of Officers.

Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones, an Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Society in the past, was elected President of the Society, Mr. R. R. Davies was elected Vice-President, and Mr. "E. R. Price was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

It was decided to hold a dinner in Lane, Crawford's restaurant on the night before St. David's Day, which falls on a Saturday. The Sub-Committee appointed to make the arrangements was composed of the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Rendall, and Mr. D. M. Richards.

CAPT. A. K. SCHOOP.

REMAINS TAKEN ABOARD PRESIDENT JACKSON.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The remains of Captain A. K. Schoop, Commander of the United States Naval Patrol in South China, whose death occurred in the Royal Naval Hospital on Thursday, were taken on board the s.s. President Jackson yesterday afternoon for transhipment to the United States for burial.

Full naval honours were accorded when the body was taken by launch across the harbour and landed at the Kowloon Pier, where a guard from the Royal Navy was drawn up on the water front opposite the landing stage. On the pier were gathered a number of American Naval Officers and other ranks, Portuguese Naval Officers, and British Naval and Military Officers.

The coffin, draped with the Stars and Stripes, was conveyed to the wharf at which the President Jackson was lying, in a British Army lorry, following which were a number of cars carrying floral tributes. Behind the cars marched an international escort of Naval Officers and ratings.

American Officers carried the coffin on board the President Jackson which was flying its flag at half mast. The Officers of the ship received the remains with impressive ceremony, and saluted as the coffin came on board.

During yesterday afternoon all British and foreign warships in harbour flew their ensigns at half mast as a mark of respect for Captain Schoop, and during the progress across the harbour of the launch bearing the remains merchant ships near which it passed dipped their flags.

MURDER PENALTY.

JURY'S PLEA FOR MERCY REJECTED.

Lahore, Yesterday. Rejecting the jury's recommendation for mercy, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Justice Anderson, has sentenced to death Hari Kishan, charged with the murder of a police sub-inspector and the attempted murder of the Governor of the Punjab and a police inspector.—Reuter.

[Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, was slightly wounded by two revolver shots when leaving the University Convocation at Lahore on December 23. Two arrests were made in connection with the outrage. The Governor was fired at from extremely close quarters and had a very narrow escape. One bullet struck his left arm and another grazed his back. A third struck Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh, who died later. Two constables and a woman doctor were also wounded.]

JAPANESE REDS.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON SUSPECTS.

Tokyo, Yesterday. Sentences ranging from one to six years' imprisonment have been passed in Tokyo on 24 alleged Communists who were arrested on April 18, 1929, during the country-

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL.

Social Functions.

To-day—Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel.

To-night—Dinner Dances at Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels.

Entertainments.

To-night—Theatre Royal, "Westminster Glee Singers."

To-day—Queen's Theatre, "Call of the Flesh."

To-day—Central Theatre, "Mamba."

To-day—Majestic Theatre, "His First Command."

To-day—World Theatre, "Love and Duty" (Chinese drama).

To-day—Star Theatre, "The Charlatan."

Home Malls.

To-morrow—Inward from Europe via Siberia (Tottori Maru).

Sports.

See Diary on Page 8.

Meetings.

February 10—H. K. Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., ordinary meeting, Messrs Jardine Matheson's Offices, 12.30 p.m.

Lammer's Auctions.

To-morrow—At the Industrial Commercial Bank, Queen's Road Central, office furniture, 10.30 a.m.

Friday—At 6, Minden Avenue, Kowloon, household furniture, 10.30 a.m.

Friday—At Sales Room, household furniture, 2.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

To-morrow—Lecture at Helena May Institute, Kowloon.

To-morrow—Munsang College prize distribution, Kowloon City, 3 p.m.

Thursday—Ellis Kadoorie School prize distribution, 10.30 a.m.

February 2—Annual Inspection of St. John Ambulance Brigade, South China Athletic Football Ground, 5.15 p.m.

February 19—Entries close for Horticultural Society's Annual Show of Flowers and Vegetables, noon.

February 25—Horticultural Society's Annual Show of Flowers and Vegetables, City Hall.

HULLOA CANTON!

TRUNK CABLE ARRIVES FROM BRITAIN.

WEIGHS 40 TONS.

We are informed by the China Electric Co., Ltd., that a submarine cable to form part of the Hong Kong-Canton trunk cable arrived in the Colony on the s.s. Khiva yesterday.

This cable was manufactured by the Standard Telephone and Cables, Ltd., London, to the order of the Hong Kong Telephone Co. by whom it will be laid.

The cable consists of 52 wires, each weighing 70 pounds per mile, and is insulated with paper and enclosed in a double lead sheath. It is protected from external damage by heavy steel wire armour.

Made in one length of 2,200 yards, the cable weighs about 40 tons, and when laid it will provide 30 channels of communication to Canton and six for local service.

NOT MURDER.

POLICE CLEAR UP A LOCAL "MYSTERY."

FELL INTO NULLAH.

Found lying in a nullah in Soy Street, at the junction of Canton Road shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of a Chinese male, aged about 40 years, and having the general appearance of a street coolie, was removed to the Kowloon Public Mortuary.

At first the Criminal Investigation Department considered it to be a case of "suspected murder," because there was a cloth gag in the dead man's mouth. However, at a post mortem examination held later in the day, it was established that the man died from natural causes and was not foully done to death.

On enquiries made this morning, we learned that it was "definitely not a case of murder" and, further, that the man accidentally fell into the nullah. The cloth gag was found not to be so, because it was clinched in the dead man's teeth. The cloth had nothing whatever to do with his death. There was a slight bruise on the head, giving the impression that he fell.

side round-up of suspected Communists.

Thirteen others tried in Osaka were sentenced to from two to seven years with hard labour.

It is recalled that under the Peace Preservation Law, as revised in 1928, Communists are liable to capital punishment.

Router.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Enumerators for the Census. Knowledge of Chinese essential. Work will take place in evenings and on Saturday afternoons and Sunday. Fee for the duty, \$20. Apply in person to Superintendent of Census, Mercantile Bank Building, 2nd floor, between 4 and 6 p.m.

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SCHNEIDER RACE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOT TO BLAME.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

Rugby, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons to-day the Prime Minister expressed his willingness to receive a deputation on the subject of the Government decision not to enter an official team for the Schneider Race, but doubted if it would serve much purpose now. Personally, he was keenly interested in the matter. He claimed that as the Government decision was known 15 months ago they were not to blame if there were no British entry.—British Wireless Service.

FRENCH CABINET.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE NEW MEMBERS.

Paris, To-day.

The French Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Premier and Home Affairs—M. Laval.

Foreign Affairs—M. Briand.

Finance—M. Flandin.

Marine—M. Dumont.

War—M. Maguon.

Agriculture—M. Tardieu.

Colonies—M. Reynaud.

—Havas.

CAR CATCHES FIRE.

DR. WARE RECEIVES A SHAKING-UP.

Dr. T. Walter Ware, of the Government Civil Hospital, has reported to the Police that whilst driving his car down Breezy Path at about 9 o'clock last night, the vehicle skidded and collided with a wall.

The force of the impact was so great that the car caught fire but fortunately was not extensively damaged.

Dr. Ware received an unwelcome shaking up, but apart from that was uninjured.

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Sport Columns

ENGLISH CUP—FIFTH
ROUND.Chelsea Again in Good
Luck.

"POMPEY" AT HOME.

Chelsea or Portsmouth for the English Cup! This appears to be the "writing on the wall" as the result of the draw for the fifth round to be played on February 14.

After eliminating the Cup holders, Arsenal, last Saturday, Chelsea have had the luck of the draw in having Blackburn Rovers on their own ground. Chelsea have never yet won the Cup, their best performance being in 1915 when they met Sheffield United in the final and were defeated by 3-0. Blackburn Rovers, on the other hand, have won the Cup repeatedly, their last triumph being as recently as 1928 when they beat Huddersfield Town by 3-1. Still, Chelsea at home must start favourites on February 14.

"Pompey's" Chance.

Portsmouth must be regarded as another strong choice for the Cup. They will be playing on their own ground on February 14, their opponents being West Bromwich Albion. Like Chelsea, Portsmouth have yet to have their name inscribed on the Cup, their best effort being in 1929 when they were beaten in the final by Bolton Wanderers. West Bromwich have not won the Cup since 1892, when they were in their prime. To-day they are in the Second Division, struggling with Everton for promotion. "Pompey" should win on February 14.

Bolton's Outlook.

Bolton Wanderers appear to have thrown away their chance of appearing in the fifth round by only drawing with Sunderland on their own ground last Saturday. The replay at Sunderland should produce a great deal as the winners are favoured with choice of ground on February 14 against Sheffield United.

The Other Ties.

The other ties are not of outstanding importance. Birmingham should dispose of Watford. Everton ought to draw with—if not defeat—Grimsby. Exeter should account for Leeds, and Southampton may hold Bradford. The "Wolves" should be good enough either for Barnsley or Bradford City.

The complete draw, as cabled by Reuters, is as follows:—

Birmingham v. Watford
Chelsea v. Blackburn
Barnsley v. Bradford C.

Portsmouth v. West Brom.
Everton v. Grimsby
Exeter v. Leeds
Southport v. Bradford
Bolton or
Sunderland v. Sheffield U.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

Matches played yesterday in the English League resulted as follows:—

Division I.			
West Ham	3	Newcastle	2
Division II.			
Tottenham	3	Stoke	0
Oldham	0	Barnsley	0
Port Vale	1	Everton	3
West Brom.	2	Bury	0
Division III.—Southern.			
Newport	2	Crystal Pal.	1

SCOTTISH CUP.

In the second replay of the first round tie in the Scottish Cup, Morton beat Raith Rovers by two goals to nil.—Reuters.

REVISED LEAGUE TABLES.

English League—Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Wednesday	26	16	5	5	70	41	37
Arsenal	22	15	5	3	69	36	34
Aston Villa	27	13	8	9	78	55	34
Derby	25	13	7	5	69	40	33
Portsmouth	25	11	9	5	55	41	31
West Ham	26	13	6	8	60	55	30
Middlesbrough	27	12	4	11	68	55	28
Huddersfield	26	10	7	9	68	48	27
Blackburn	25	10	6	10	55	50	26
Manchester C.	25	11	4	11	44	48	26
Sheffield U.	25	9	7	9	63	48	25
Chelsea	25	10	5	10	45	42	25
Liverpool	25	9	7	10	54	54	25
Leicester	25	11	3	11	53	59	25
Newcastle	25	10	4	12	55	59	24
Sunderland	25	9	6	10	51	61	24
Bolton	25	9	4	12	55	46	22
Leeds	25	8	4	13	50	51	20
Birmingham	25	6	7	12	38	60	19
Grimsby	25	6	4	14	39	47	18
Blackpool	25	6	13	4	41	82	18
Sheff. Wed.	25	5	10	10	31	33	10
Sheff. U.	25	5	10	10	31	33	10

(Continued on Next Column.)

BRITAIN BEATS
INDIA.In First International
Tennis Test.

FIVE MATCHES TO TWO.

Calcutta, Jan. 2.
The following were the results in the first official International Tennis match played in India between the England L.T.A. team and a selected All-India team. Britain won comfortably by 5 matches to 2.

Full results were as follow:—
H. W. Austin (England) beat E. V. Bobb 6-2, 6-1.
M. Slem (India) beat E. D. Andrews 6-2, 7-5.
Kappoor and Sham Sher (India) beat A. W. Wallis Mayers and J. S. Oliff 4-6, 7-5, 6-2.
H. W. Austin (England) beat Sohan Lal 7-5, 6-2.
E. D. Andrews (England) beat E. V. Bobb 6-2, 6-1.
H. W. Austin and J. S. Oliff (England) beat Brooke Edwards and Hodges 8-0, 9-7.
E. D. Andrews and M. D. Horn (England) beat C. Ramaswami and Abad Hossain 6-4, 10-8.

NEW REGIMENT IN
SHANGHAI.Royal Scots Fusiliers'
Impressive Debut.

BEAT LEAGUE LEADERS.

Shanghai, Jan. 17.
Before a large crowd of enthusiastic fans who defied the bitterly cold weather the Royal Scots Fusiliers made their successful debut in the Shanghai Football world. They defeated the League leaders, in the Police, by two goals to one in a game which marked them as worthy successors of the Worcesters. They have in all probability ruined the Police's chances of carrying off the coveted honour of League Champions at the Race Course to-day.

HOCKEY.

CLUB TEAM FOR SIM SHIELD
MATCH.

The following team have been selected to represent the Club against the Navy in the Sim Shield match to be played on the U.S.R.C. ground to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.:—
Gregory, E. H. Henry, J. Edgar, J. Noronha, M. W. Turner, A. Dand, T. J. Price, C. C. Francis, G. R. More, M. G. Marriott and G. P. Lammet.

Reserves: A. Botelho and R. H. D. Ward.

Y.M.C.A. Team for To-day.
The following have been selected to represent the Y.M.C.A. hockey team against the Radio Sports Club at King's Park to-day, at 5 p.m.:—

W. H. Smith, R. Dornier, L. Tippet, G. Mitchell, F. Allen, F. S. W. Smith, T. J. Price, J. Smith, T. R. Ashton, W. J. Brown and A. Tait.

Team for To-morrow.

The following will represent the Y.M.C.A. second eleven against the Club de Recreio "A" at King's Park to-morrow at 5 p.m.:—

W. J. Scotcher, A. Tait, L. W. Tippet, G. Mitchell, F. Allen, R. A. Bates, H. Muller, W. H. Smith, D. Ashton, W. J. Brown and L. Coombes.

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	23	19	4	3	83	40	42
West Brom.	23	15	6	8	60	29	35
Tottenham	23	10	2	8	63	34	24
Wolves	25	18	0	9	59	80	32
Preston N.E.	25	12	5	8	59	39	29
Bury	25	13	3	10	57	50	29
Port Vale	25	13	2	10	51	29	28
Barnley	25	12	5	8	53	51	29
Southampton	25	11	6	9	43	37	28
Bradford	25	12	4	9	65	40	28
Oldham	25	10	5	12	37	47	25
Stoke	25	9	6	11	37	50	24
Swansea	25	9	5	12	39	49	22
Bradford C.	25	8	6	11	34	43	22
Charlton	25	8	6	12	30	50	22
Millwall	25	9	3	14	51	60	21
Barnsley	25	7	7	12	29	45	21
Plymouth	25	8	4	14	44	80	20
Notts For.	25	8	7	12	47	59	20
Bristol C.	25	7	7	13	29	59	20
Cardiff	25	7	4	14	39	57	18
Reading	27	6	5	16	40	71	17

Division III.—Southern.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Notts. Onty	25	10	6	8	61	28	38
Crystal Pal.	25	13	5	7	69	49	31
Northampton	25	12	6	7	43	27	30
Brighton	24	10	4	10	40	29	20
Southend	25	14	2	9	48	39	30
Fulham	25	12	5	8	52	50	29
Coventry	25	12	4	9	59	42	28
Brentford	25	12	4	9	60	47	28
Torquay	25	11	5	10	56	60	27
Swindon	25	9	7	12	53	59	23
Exeter	25	9	8	8	44	49	23
Queen's P.R.	25	11	3	12	56	46	25
Bournemouth	25	9	7	9	48	59	25
Gillingham	25	8	8	9	42	41	24
Leiston	25	8	6	10	38	37	24
Bristol R.	25	9	7	11	43	40	23
Watford	25	9	5	11	47	48	23
Clapton O.	24	9	4	11	40	47	23
Walsall	25	6	7	12	51	59	19
Newport	25	7	4	18	50	74	17
Norwich	25	6	4	15	28	18	16
Tranmere	25	6	3	17	38	46	15

AUSSIES DEFEAT WEST
INDIES.Second Test Match
at Sydney.

INNINGS AND 172.

Sydney, Jan. 3.
The Australians defeated the West Indians to-day by an innings and 172 runs, the tourists scoring only 90 runs in their second innings. Hurwood of Queensland took 4 wickets for 22 and Ironmonger, the Victorian left hander, 3 for 13.

Scores:—
Australia: 369 (Ponsford 183, Woodfull 58, O. C. Scott 4 for 65).
West Indies: 107 (Grimmett 5 for 54) and 90 (Hurwood 4 for 22 and Ironmonger 3 for 13).

Scott's Bowling.
In the 1st Test match between Australia and the West Indies at Adelaide O. C. Scott took 4 wickets for no runs in 9 balls. Scott also bowled well in the second Test at Sydney.

THIRD TEST LOST BY A LARGE
MARGIN.

Sydney, Jan. 20.
Australia won the third Test match to-day by an innings and 218 runs, the West Indies side being all out in their second innings for 148.

The Indies resumed this morning with eight wickets down for a score of 115 runs, and play did not last long, the remaining batsmen adding 33 before the game ended.

Grimmett took five wickets at a cost of 40 runs, and for the match he has taken a total of nine wickets for 144 runs.

Scores:—
Australia: 558
West Indies: 192 and 148

Singapore Free Press.
Australia has thus won all three Test matches to date. In the first Test at Adelaide they obtained victory by 10 wickets with a score of 376 and 172 for 0 against the West Indies score of 296 and 249. The tourists suffered a bigger reverse in the second Test, scoring 107 and 90 to Australia's 369, the latter thus winning by an innings and 172 runs. In that match Grimmett took four wickets for 54 runs in the first innings and one wicket for nine in the second innings.

Our Sports Diary.

LOCAL.

GOLF.—To-day.—Completion of Semi-Finals of Adamson Cup. Friday.—First Round of Captain's Cup (Ladies). Fourth Round of Targart Cup.

Saturday.—Governor's Shield—Semi-Finals.
Sunday.—Second Round Junior Championship, Fanning.

February 10.—Junior Section, Championship, R.H.K.C.C. (First round).
FOOTBALL.—To-day.—Inter-Port Trial Game—Army v. The Rest, 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday.—R.A.O.C. Warrant Officers and Sergeants v. South Wales Borderers Warrant Officers and Sergeants, Sookunoo, 3 p.m.
Saturday.—Lai Wah Cup Final—Chinese v. Civilians; Second Division—Navy v. Club, Eastern v. St. Joseph's, Borderers v. Royal Artillery, Chinese Athletic v. Kowloon F.C., Argyle v. South China, Club de Recreio v. University; Third Division—Royal Engineers v. R.A.S.C., Royal Air Force v. R.A.O.C., Chinese Athletic v. Borderers, South China v. Ewa.

CHESS.—To-day.—Kowloon Chess Club Championship.
Friday.—Kowloon Chess Club Championship.

HOCKEY.—To-day.—Y.M.C.A. v. Radio Club, King's Park, 5 p.m.
To-morrow.—Hockey Club v. Navy (Sim Shield).

Monday.—Army v. Navy (Sim Shield).
February 9.—Army v. Navy (Sim Shield).

FANLING HUNT.—To-morrow.—Konnell, 2.40 p.m.
Saturday.—Sun Wai Camp.

Sunday.—Paper-Hunt, Potts' Bungalow, 3.15 p.m.

RACING.—To-morrow.—Entries Close for Hunt Club's Steeplechase meeting.

February 8.—Fanning Hunt Club's Steeplechase Meeting.

February 23, March 2, 3, 4, and 7.—Annual Race Meeting, Happy Valley.

March 22.—Fanning Hunt Club's Steeplechase Meeting.

CRICKET.—Saturday.—Division I: Kowloon C.C. v. Navy (L.); University v. Craigengower C.C. (L.); Indian R.C. v. Royal Artillery (F.); Hong Kong C.C. v. R.C. v. Singles; Division II: Royal Engineers v. Civil Service C.C. (L.); Club de Recreio v. Kowloon C.C. (L.).

FENCING.—Monday.—Fencing Club Meeting, Yacht Club, 5.15 p.m.

BOXING.—February 7.—Tournament, Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.

ATHLETICS.—March 15 and 16.—Hong Kong v. Canton Universities.

HOME.

FOOTBALL.—Saturday.—Scottish Cup—Second Round.
February 14.—English Cup—Fifth Round.

February 21.—Ireland v. Scotland.
Lancashire v. Yorkshire.

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OLD-TIMERS HANDICAPPED

HISTORY OF GREAT DEVELOPMENT
IN PLAY.

COMPOSITION BALLS

The remarkable achievements of Walter Lindrum, the Australian player, who has set the seal on his fame of beating all records in the game, gives point to the enormous progress made during the last fifty years, states a writer in the Morning Post. Repeated changes have been made in the rules to keep the game open and unfettered by routines. The result has been wholesome.

It is a little strange, however, that it has taken forty years to elapse the break of 3,304, made chiefly by the aid of the spot stroke, by W. J. Peall. The modern idea of scoring may be said to date from about 1870. It may be difficult to realise that, although John Roberts, senior, was pre-eminent from 1849 to 1870, his highest break, all-in, was only 346, but twenty years later Peall made his remarkable break of 3,304. In 1870 Roberts was beaten in the championship by W. Cook in a game of 1,200 up by 117 points.

Pioneer of Modern Game.

With so few restrictions the game, or the development of it, was still in its infancy when John Roberts, junior, first became a power in the game, and in the championship matches between 1870 and 1885 it is recorded that the highest breaks were 129 by Roberts and 121 and 116 by Cook. Most of these games were of 1,000 up. For many years afterwards Roberts, junior, had the field to himself, and in 1893 he was giving Mitchell 8,000 start in a game of 24,000 up, while he challenged anybody in the world, offering to concede 9,000 in 24,000 up. Peall accepted the challenge and was beaten, but Charles Dawson, soon afterwards, beat Roberts under the conditions by nearly 2,000 points. Roberts is truly regarded as the chief pioneer of the modern game. Once the push and spot strokes had been barred—restricted is a better term in the case of the latter stroke—the top-of-the-table game was developed very quickly, and runs of close cannons were made with frequency.

Peall's Great Run.

In addition to the veto placed on the ridiculous push stroke, and the severe restriction of the spot stroke, other methods of mechanical scoring have been checked, notably the red ball game and the number of consecutive ball-to-ball cannons. When Peall made his great run the spot stroke was accepted as a legitimate means of scoring, and the cleverness of the control exhibited cannot be denied. The variation to-day is to be found in the modern method of top-of-the-table play, in which the red ball is controlled within a specific area and, in conjunction with alternate cannons, is a means of progress adopted by most of the leading exponents of the game. When Reece perfected the anchor cannon, which had been exploited by W. A. Lovejoy, he made his famous, or perhaps notorious, break of nearly half a million, by getting one of the object balls on the top shoulder of the pot pocket and the other by the other shoulder and kissing the cue-ball from one to the other. The quick fate of the particular stroke, naturally was inevitable, and the same occurred in the case of the pendulum cannon, which was also due to the ingenuity of the same player. In this case the two object balls were practically jammed in the pocket and the cue-ball was played across the face of them. Reece made some huge breaks by this method, his run of 1,151 in the championship of 1927 being a record until, in the

same competition, Davis, the present professional champion, beat it by making a break of 2,501, he lost the match, but he showed how ridiculous it would have been to have allowed its adoption to be given free rein.

Great Discovery.

Possibly the biggest discovery of all after the spot stroke had been suitably dealt with was the enterprise of George Gray, the Australian player, who practised so assiduously at the red ball game that when he came to this country as a young man he was able to make many four-figure runs by a series of losing hazards. His method was to place the object white ball out of the way just out of baulk and near the side cushion in case it should be required, and to devote his attention to the red ball, which he controlled in a very clever manner. The present rule which restricts the number of consecutive losing hazards to 25 was the outcome of this specialist method of scoring, for although the public were intrigued for some time by the big breaks which were made, it obviously was not in the interests of the game to allow the stroke to be used to the extent it was.

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ORIGIN OF SARAWAK
BEADS.Theories Concerning
Rance's Collection.

HOARDED BY NATIVES.

Through the kindness of H.H. the Rance Margaret of Sarawak and of Captain Bertram Brooke, I have been enabled to examine a large number of the highly-prized beads which are collected and hoarded by the natives of Sarawak, more particularly by the Kenyahs and Kayaks.

A few of the simpler forms of these beads are similar to the ones of Kuala Selinsing in the Federated Malay States, and to those found in the deserted village site in South India, but the majority are very difficult to place.

A few of the specimens show such great similarity to early types found in Europe that I think they are early European beads which have travelled to Sarawak. Others appear to be copies of European beads, but made in a different manner, whilst a few others are closely allied to the antique glass found in a small area in Southern Formosa.

It has been suggested that these beads are of Chinese or Japanese origin. As regards the former country this seems to be very improbable, as the rare specimens of Chinese glass which are more than a couple of centuries old have a very high specific gravity. The majority of the Sarawak beads have a very low specific gravity and, although some of them have a high one, they have not nearly such a high one as the early Chinese beads.

As regards Japan as a possible country of origin, I have no evidence; but if such large numbers of these elaborate beads came from there, one would have expected to find them also amongst the ojime on the medicine case strings.

Amongst the beads that I believe to be early is a white bead with a purple manganese band round it. This is so strikingly like the little white bottles with purple decorations found in various parts of South Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean which are dated to the fourth and third centuries B.C., that I think it is probably of the same date.

Again, a cylinder bead, with black base and red zones, is very similar to La Tene beads from Corsica, sometimes dated to the third and second centuries B.C., and sometimes earlier. I think this bead may date from that period.

A composite eye bead is made of canes in which each has an eye with a yellow centre, a red outer ring, and then a layer with about 17 yellow tubes in a green base. These canes are fused together to make the bead. Beads of different shapes but made of identical canes, even to the number of tubes in the green base, come from Cumae, and are thought to date to perhaps as recently as the second century A.D.

Evidence, however, is now available to show that canes of this type were made at least five hundred years earlier, so that these three types of early beads might have been imported together.

Another fact which lends probability to the theory that some of these beads were imported at an early date, is that beads of undoubted Greek origin, which date to about the fifth century B.C., are now being found in China, and beads believed to be Roman are found in early graves in Korea.

The chevron bead, with red and white bands on a blue base, is of exceptional interest. This is evidently a copy of the cane chevron beads found in so many parts of Europe, Africa and the Near East. The cane chevron bead is made from an elaborate cane, with a radiating pattern in it, so arranged that when the cane is chambered at the ends, or is ground spherical it forms a series of chevrons. In these Sarawak beads a very similar effect is got by taking a blue base with a small white centre and then elaborately reproducing the red and white chevrons by applying threads of red and white glass. In some cases this is so skilfully done that a casual observer could easily mistake it for a cane chevron bead.

European Influence.

It seems obvious that these are copied from European beads, but there is no evidence of their place of origin. Probably many, if not most, of the other elaborate beads were made in the same place, but where? and when? The majority of the beads show considerable signs of corrosion when examined critically, so I judge they are of considerable age. The makers of these beads had very considerable skill of a kind that one would not expect to find amongst the natives of the archipelago. If made elsewhere why is there no sign of them in other places? Many varieties of Indian beads are known, but none of them are like the elaborate beads here. Then nothing similar is found amongst the Venetian beads, whilst we know that the true cane chevron bead was made in the

islands near Venice from a very early date, probably before 900 A.D., and has been made there ever since.

An elaborate eye bead shows the method by which it was made, rather plainly. It is entirely built up from canes. Owing to the insufficient heating the points have not completely fused and show clearly.

Some of the beads have very elaborate patterns, such as the swirled bead which is very suggestive of Roman work but probably a later copy.

There are several elaborate chequer beads. In these the canes from which the bead was finally made were formed by fusing together more than a hundred small square section canes. The compound cane thus formed was broken up into short pieces which were fused together so as to form a bead. By some curious manipulation the pattern showing inside the perforation is nearly as good as that outside. This can be seen in the drawing of a broken bead.

The purple eye bead with white eyes is made by cutting off two pieces of eye cane and then bending them together round a wire, possibly they were bent round the wire before they were cut off. The white tubular part of the cane then shows as bands on one part of the surface and as eyes on another part, the effect being rather like pieces of macaroni.

The beads are good examples of folded beads, the pattern having been arranged by joining canes together and bending them whilst in the flat, and then the piece of glass whilst plastic has been folded round a wire and the ends butted and fused together.

The mosaic cylinder bead is a well-known Roman type, but whether this is a Roman bead or a copy is difficult to say.

The zone bead and a similar kind with a red base are extremely like the trade beads sent to Africa about a century ago. These trade beads were often copies from beads already valued by various natives, and it is impossible to say with absolute certainty whether these are trade beads or the beads that the trade beads were copied from, but probably they are the former.

A type of bead, similar to the Formosan has a blue base. The white band is wound round the blue whilst both are partially plastic and then by means of a wire the pattern is drawn or combed into the required shape.

Again, the crumb bead is very similar to the early crumb beads of the Mediterranean area but I think it is probably a relatively modern copy.

After the imitation cane chevrons perhaps the most distinctive beads are the "rosette" beads. These are made in many varieties, black, green, dark blue, light blue, yellow, and almost colourless glass being used to make the base, whilst many varieties of thread and combination of rosettes are found. These are of a type which the makers have originated on their own. I know of no other beads which are at all the same. The idea of making a rosette or eye with a thread consisting of two coloured glasses twisted together so as to make spirals is very old, and was used considerably in Egypt during the eighteenth Dynasty, but the results were quite different from these. Again, in Ireland a large number of beads appear with various designs made with spiral threads. These are generally dated to about 200 B.C., but the results are not like the specimens from Sarawak. Some of the rosette beads are very highly prized by the natives, as much as fifteen pounds being given for good specimens.

A peculiar type of eye bead of which there were several in the collection is shown. Such beads were sent out in great quantities from England to Africa about 80 years ago for the palm oil trade. They were doubtless also sent to other countries and possibly more recently.

Amongst the collection there were a number of zone beads, with a black base and a white zone; some of these are approximately spherical beads, although almost identical in appearance, are made of completely different kinds of glass, and I expect that they are of different dates, one being early and made from a non-lead glass, whilst the second is a later copy in a fairly heavy lead glass. The same applies to the two barrel-shaped beads. One of these spherical beads is indistinguishable from a bead on a Ptolemaic, or early Roman necklaces in the British Museum.

The twisted square beads in manganese glass is a type of bead very common in Roman times and although I suspect that they have also been made much more recently I have no actual proof.

Trade Beads.

Some of the beads with coloured zones or spirals such as the ones already referred to seem very early, others show various degrees of technical skill and probably belong to different periods. A spiral variety is apparently identical to a bead from Africa supposed to be an early trade bead. Mr. Ivor Evans (Journal of the Federated

Malay States Museums, Vol. XV, p. 20) describes similar beads as having been discovered in a site at Santubong off the coast of Sarawak. According to Messrs. Everett and Hewitt this site contains remains belonging to two periods, one being 600 to 900 A.D., and the other 1660 to 1850 A.D.

Another series of beads are those decorated with longitudinal stripes. Some have a black base and white stripes. Others have black or blue bases with coloured stripes, some of these are segmented or double. It is very interesting to note that a bead very similar to this last but not double has been found at Kuala Selinsing, Malaysia, where it is supposed to date between the sixth and ninth centuries A.D.

Amongst the beads decorated with spots or eyes is a black variety with spots made by impressing a bent up thread of two colours. This is quite a different method employed in making stratified eyes where spots of different coloured glasses are superimposed. In some cases these impressed threads are carelessly inserted so that it can easily be seen how they are made.

In other cases the ends are so neatly joined that it is extremely difficult to be certain how they were made. These beads are called Kelam Bung, or bear beads, and are sought after by the natives and worn on the girdles of girls.

Amongst the types of rosette beads not yet mentioned is a rather frequently found one with a yellow base and three rosettes, of varying colours whilst in between each rosette is a row of three black spots.

Another case of copying an old model occurs in some small eye beads with three large white eyes on which are yellow centres with five green spots round it. These beads which I believe to be relatively modern, are evidently inspired by a type which started in Greek times. Mr. Ivor Evans states that five of these beads have been discovered at Santubong.

One of the most frequent types of bead are some small short cylindrical beads of blue and yellow glass. These are almost disc beads, the diameter being about two-and-a-half times the length. They are highly prized by the natives and are very difficult to place as they do not seem to be old as the Malay beads. I should think that they were probably made by the manufacturers of the elaborate eye beads.

Amongst the beads which are not of glass there are a few of shell which are not very distinctive and might be of any period, and one granulated silver bead which, whilst not unlike the early Greek beads might be of any period.

The stone beads also are not very numerous. A cylindrical carnelian with many small facets is a rough piece of work and probably local, another approximately spherical is of an unusually dark red. Amongst the onyx are two spherical beads very well made which look modern except that the perforation which is bored from one side has broken out a considerable amount when it reached the further side. There are also some very small onyx cylinders that look modern. One agate bead is of considerable interest as it closely resembles a series of agate beads found in many parts of Europe, and Africa, and of which some seem to have a very early date.

Four Groups.

From examining this collection of beads I have come to the conclusion that they can be divided into four groups:—

(I) A few beads which appear to date from the Greek or early Roman period.

(II) A few beads which agree with the beads from South India and Malaysia, where they are dated to from the sixth to tenth century A.D.

(III) The great majority, including the chevron and ornamental beads, which are very difficult to place.

(IV) A comparatively few relatively modern, say early to middle nineteenth century, trade beads.

The place of origin of the third group, and their date, are extremely difficult to find. A few, but only a few, agree with the beads found in Formosa. From the similarity of the chevron beads to the cane chevron beads of Europe and Africa, it seems certain that they were made in Europe or copied from European models. If made in Europe why do we not find them in European countries? So far as I know they are unknown there. The rosette beads also are a group by themselves and so attractive in appearance that it seems inconceivable that they should not be found in Europe if originally made there. China has been suggested as a possible source, but I think this improbable as, in addition to the fact that no specimens have been found there, the glass does not appear similar to the only specimens of early Chinese glass that I have had an opportunity of testing. I hope that the publication of this paper will bring forward further evidence which will settle this question.—Horace C. Beck—From "Man."

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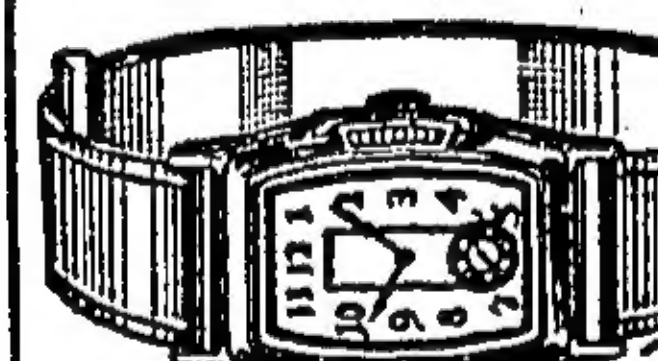
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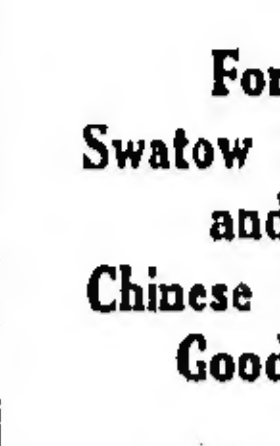
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ST. ANDREW'S CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD YESTERDAY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual general meeting of members of St. Andrew's Club was held in the St. Andrew's Church Hall last night, there being a good attendance. The Rev. W. Walton Rogers took the Chair, and was supported by Mr. Richard Wong (Hon. Sec.). The Secretary's report on the year's work, was commented on by the Chairman as being very satisfactory.

A resolution—that the annual subscription fee be \$5, proposed by Miss W. Robinson and seconded by Mr. F. Wong was defeated when put to the vote. An amendment, that \$2.50 be the subscription, proposed by Mr. C. E. Wong and seconded by Mr. H. Kew, was carried unanimously.

A second resolution, that the entrance fee to the club be \$1, proposed by Mr. N. Mackay and seconded by Mr. R. Wong was defeated.

Officers Elected.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—The Rev. W. W. Rogers (president), Committee.—Mr. Richard Wong (Hon. Sec.), Mr. N. A. E. Mackay (Hon. Treas.), Misses W. A. Robinson, E. Landolt, M. Woolley, Messrs. R. Baldwin, E. F. Fincher and H. Kew.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was accorded by Mr. J. W. Baldwin.

COFFIN ROBBED.

SEQUEL TO EXHUMATION OF
PARIS WOMAN.

The allegation that jewels worth \$550 were missing from a woman's coffin in a Paris cemetery, which was proved false by exhumation, was followed by the violation of the coffin and the abstraction of the jewels.

Mme. Brayda, who died recently, was buried with \$550 worth of jewels in accordance with terms left in her will. Two of the heirs suspecting that the jewels had been stolen made a plea for exhumation. The body was in consequence uncovered in the presence of a magistrate. It was found to be wearing all the jewels, and the coffin was therefore sealed up again.

Later, however, somebody walking in the cemetery noticed that the cover of the tomb had been removed and clasps of the coffin loosened. The police, being informed made an investigation and discovered that the jewels had been removed in the night, a hole having been broken into the coffin.

The original allegations of theft had an unexpected sequel in the opening of divorce proceedings by the wife of the man wrongly supposed to have appropriated the jewels. The latter had, unknown to his wife, at one time been the friend of Mme. Brayda when she was the proprietor of a "House of Illusions" in Paris. The wife learned of the connection when reading of the exhumation in the papers, and considers that she has grounds for divorce.

RADIO TOPICS

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 855 metres:—

5.8 p.m.—European Programme of Victor Records selected and supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.

5.5.40 p.m.—Variety.

Monologue—A Bedtime Story, Wish Wynne (3644).

Song—Blue Bird, Sing Me a Song, Melville Gideon, Baritone (2791).

Humorous Song—Soused 'Erings, Will Kings (3161).

Monologue—Building a Chicken House, Will Evans (3317).

Vocal Duet—Thinking of You (from the "Five O'Clock Girl"), Winnie Melville & Derek Oldham (3029).

Humorous Song—Bref (King), Suzette Parri (2909).

Monologue—An Old Flame, John Henry (3278).

Humorous Song—A Dicky Bird Told Me, Ann Penn (3002).

5.40-6.30 p.m.—Orchestral.

London Symphony Orchestra, Air on G String (Bach).

New Symphony Orchestra (2913).

L'Amour Sorcier (Love the Magician) (De Falla).

La Vida Breve (Spanish Dance), (De Falla).

Symphony Orchestra (1453).

Fantasia and Fugue (Bach arr. Elgar).

London Symphony Orchestra (1660).

Bavarian Dance (Elgar), London Symphony Orchestra.

Capriccio Italian (Tschalkowsky), Berlin State Opera Orchestra (1693).

Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna (Suppe), Vienna Philharmonic Orch. (1667).

7 p.m.—Stock Quotations.

6.30-7.15 p.m.—Concert Items.

Organ Solo—A Brown Bird Singing (Haydn Wood), Reginald Foort (2664).

Song—Bird of Love Divine (Haydn Wood), Valley of Laughter (Sanderson), Mavis Bennett, Soprano (2572).

Pianoforte Solo—Sonata in A Major (Scarlatti), Ecosse (Boethoven), Mische Levitzki (537).

Song—I Hear a Thrush at Eve (Cadman), Absent (Metcalfe), Derek Oldham, Tenor (2660).

Violin Solo—La Serenata (Angel's Serenade) (Braz), Marjorie Hayward (2534).

Song—n. Lowlands, Highland Liddle (arr. Taylor Harris), n. Blow the Man Down, n. Tom's Gone to Hilo (arr. Torry), John Gross & the Cathedral Male Voice Quartet (2698).

Pianoforte Solo—Succata Exude (Rubinstein), La Campanella (Paganini-Liszt), Mische Levitzki (1459).

Song—Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind (Sargeant), Robert Radford, Bass (1276).

7.15-7.50 p.m.—Instrumental.

Introduction and Allegro for Harp with Strings and Woodwind Accompaniment.

Novellette No. 3 (Bridge), Virtuoso String Quartet (1663).

Sonata No. 1 (Debussy), May Harrison (Violinist) and Arnold Box (Pianist) (1749-50).

7.50-8 p.m.—Two Organ Solos.

La Nuit (Elert), Evening Song (Baird), Harry Gross Custard (1325).

8 p.m.—Ko Shing Theatre Relay.

9 p.m.—Weather Report, Local Time, etc.

11.30 p.m.—Close Down.

N. E.—Listeners are reminded that it is now necessary to obtain Broadcasting Receiving Licences for the current year. These are obtainable at the Radio Office in Des Voeux Road Central. The licence fee is \$10.

CANADIAN TRAPPERS
AND THE RADIO.Portable Gramophone
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SETS USED EVERYWHERE.

In "World Radio" we find an interesting article on radio reception among the fur trappers in Canada. The author of this article paid a visit to the most Northern part of Canada, taking with him a portable gramophone because he thought that the trappers would enjoy music from the civilised world. To his utter astonishment, however, he found that almost every group of fur trappers owns a radio set, with which they regularly listen to the transmissions. The sets used are all of very good quality. Very often the most modern receivers are found in these Northern regions. The trappers realised the importance of a radio set, not only as a means of entertainment but also for receiving news, as there is practically no other means of communication. Various American industrial stations are used at fixed hours for transmitting communications to the fur trappers. Orders from large furriers are at once broadcast via these transmitters.

Moreover, the ordinary broadcasting stations often organise special transmissions for fur trappers. These transmissions are organised by furriers and serve at the same time as an advertisement for other listeners in Canada.

The fur-trappers make high demands upon their receiving sets. In the first place the apparatus must be of solid construction, so that they will not be easily damaged. The sets must be battery fed, as in North Canada there is no electricity supply.

Moreover, it is also essential that short-wave reception is possible, whilst far distant stations must be received on the long wave. Experiments of Short-Wave.

The experiments of the short-wave transmitter PCJ of Philips Radio, Eindhoven are arousing great interest everywhere. The English radio periodical, the Wireless World, publishes a communication on this matter, from which it appears that the new aerial of this short-wave transmitter gives considerably better results in British India. Sometimes the volume is so great that the transmissions can be received without an aerial.

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The experiments of the short-wave transmitter PCJ of Philips Radio, Eindhoven are arousing great interest everywhere. The English radio periodical, the Wireless World, publishes a communication on this matter, from which it appears that the new aerial of this short-wave transmitter gives considerably better results in British India. Sometimes the volume is so great that the transmissions can be received without an aerial.

Experiments of Short-Wave.

"Croydon Aerodrome authorities were anxious about a foreign seaplane that had not arrived, and they put in a call to Spain.

"The caller could speak only in English, and his caller only Spanish. But the girl operators came to the rescue, and the conversation was translated from English to French and from French to Spanish, and vice versa, as it passed the different points. The Croydon authorities sent us a letter of appreciation.

"Conversation has been had with an airman two miles up above San Francisco, and railway officials travelling in a train in Canada have spoken to their London offices.

"Now we have 93 lines to Europe, and soon another 16 will be installed. We have 26 lines to Paris as against four in 1904. A Channel tunnel would be a great advantage for us to lay our cables through. It would save them from being smashed by ships' anchors and other things.

America Heard It First.

"A well-known politician was speaking in the North of England. His speech was broadcast, and it seems incredible, but it is true—his remarks were heard sooner by the people in America than they were by the people at the back of his own hall!

"The reason is that the voice travels only 1,100 feet a second, but wireless goes at the speed of light. "During the last two years our Continental telephone traffic has increased by 31 per cent, and last year we had 1,120,000 Continental calls. This year there will be many more."

A business telephone talk has taken place between Birmingham and Melbourne. The Australians succeeded in making a dictaphone record of the talk, which has been sent to Britain, and is wonderfully clear.

GERMAN STATION.

LAYMEN DISCUSS EVENTS
BEFORE MICROPHONE.

The "Berliner Funkstunde," one of the Berlin broadcasting companies, has recently organised a novel transmission. They wanted to ascertain whether the listeners had any interest in a transmission of daily conversations.

For this purpose four people were invited, a gardener, a bookbinder, a seamstress and a young housewife, in order to have a chat, no special subject was chosen. They all were to talk about what they themselves thought most interesting.

These four persons took their seats in the studio half an hour before the transmission was to begin. The microphone was erected in the middle. So they had half an hour's time to get to know each other before the transmission began.

The young housewife began. She talked about a dance to which she had been the day before and also told a few things about a carnival in which she had participated the previous year.

Then it was the gardener's turn. He talked about the time when he had been a prisoner of war among the Russians.

The seamstress told of a walk she had taken on a wintry night in the vicinity of Munich and the bookbinder told how that very same morning he had received news to the effect that he had won 100 marks in a prize-competition.

It was found that this transmission was very much appreciated by part of the listeners. For this reason a repetition would be desirable. Maybe this method will also be adopted in other countries. Why should not ordinary citizens, besides artists and scholars, speak before the microphone?

people have remembered and talked about for nearly two years; if you heard George Bancroft in his first all-talking picture, "The Wolf of Wall Street," which thrilled the world, you will not miss "Thunderbolt." George Bancroft's new all-talking picture by the maker of "Underworld," Josef von Sternberg.

"Thunderbolt" is big, tense, suspenseful drama, drawn on the background of the underworld of New York's Harlem, that great Negro belt where sensation-seeking Broadwayites go to dance, shoulder-to-shoulder with the inhabitants of the black metropolis to the beat of staccato jazz. Its climactic scenes occur in the strangely intriguing and exciting death house at Sing Sing. Its big surprising twists are the surprising highlights of real life.

Richard Arlen, the likeable youth who thrilled audiences as the hero aviator of the famous "Wings," and Fay Wray, Eric von Stroheim's lovely heroine in "The Wedding March," support the star. There is a wealth of character material in the splendid cast, and, altogether, "Thunderbolt" is a picture you will have to remember long after you see it.

"Thunderbolt" is coming to the Central Theatre to-morrow.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

SPANISH FLAVOUR OF NOVARRO
FILM.

"CALL OF THE FLESH."

California and Spain have one thing in common—wild daisies. In the outdoor scenes of "Call of the Flesh," Ramon Novarro's new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer sing-talking picture, now being shown in the Queen's Theatre, Charles Brabin wanted the scene to have typically Spanish flowers. Wild daisies, brought from the San Joaquin valley, were planted after it was discovered that this same flower grew wild about the suburbs of Seville, where the story is laid.

The new picture is the dramatic story of the rise to fame of a young Spanish opera singer, and his romance. Novarro plays the singer, and offers operatic airs on the screen for the first time in his career in the opera scenes. He sings a number of original songs, of popular nature, as well, composed by Herbert Stothart and Clifford Grey.

Dorothy Jordan plays the heroine of the new picture, and Renee Adoree, Ernest Torrence, Mathilde Comont, and Russell Hopton are in the cast.

"MAMBA."

Claude Fleming, who plays the role of Major Cromwell in Tiffany's all-talking, all-technicolour production, "Mamba," was born in Sydney, Australia. For years he was prominent on the British stage, but it was only a short time ago that he made his debut in American motion pictures in "The Green Goddess."

When "Mamba" was started a man versed in the native East African dialect was needed and Fleming, who has had a vast experience in the British Colonies, was chosen for this work. However, his fine military bearing, splendid physique and cultivated British voice caused Director Al Rogell to cast his recently selected Dialogue Director for the important role of the British Major.

"Mamba," a powerful drama of love, hate and adventure in the African jungle, is showing for the last time to-day in the Central Theatre, with Jean Hersholt, Eleanor Boardman, and Ralph Forbes featured.

"ROMANCE."

Metro-Goldwyn Mayer displayed a shrewd sense of showmanship in choosing Edward Sheldon's celebrated stage success, "Romance," as the second talking vehicle for Greta Garbo. For this alluring tale of a foreign prima donna who goes to America on a farewell tour and is subsequently involved in an extremely interesting courtship is not only a perfect vehicle for the distinctive talents of the Swedish actress but presents her in striking contrast to the drab characterisation of "Anna Christie."

Miss Garbo does not saunter into a Bowery saloon dressed in a bedraggled skirt and sweater in this picture. Not by a long shot! Surrounded by an atmosphere of aristocratic Washington Square in the voluminous silk and satin the New York of 1865, she is seen in the voluminous silk and satin gowns of that period in which curls and crinolines were at the height of fashion, and she is probably the only actress on the screen who can get away with the quaint costumes and yet make the character as real as though she were living in the present era.

The picture opens with a prologue in which the grandson of a bishop asks his grandfather's consent to his marriage with an actress. In an attempt to dissuade the boy from what he believes will be a rash alliance, the bishop tells him of an occurrence which happened when he was young, and it is this story as viewed in retrospect which forms the main body of the picture and introduces Miss Garbo as the fascinating opera star for whom the young clergyman becomes desperately enamoured and whose romance is shattered when he discovers that the singer's past is not as spotless as he had believed.

"THUNDERBOLT."

If you saw George Bancroft in that tremendously big screen success, "Underworld," which (Continued at foot of preceding column.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION
FIRE PEER
A INN PEA
S ELDOM MARGIN
TED TIMID LAG
REP NET PEN
TORE TERS
POE AS
SPEED STEP
BEY EAT DAD
TIE SAPAN LIZ
ATTAIN COLLEO
R HIP DEAN
SUED ASIA

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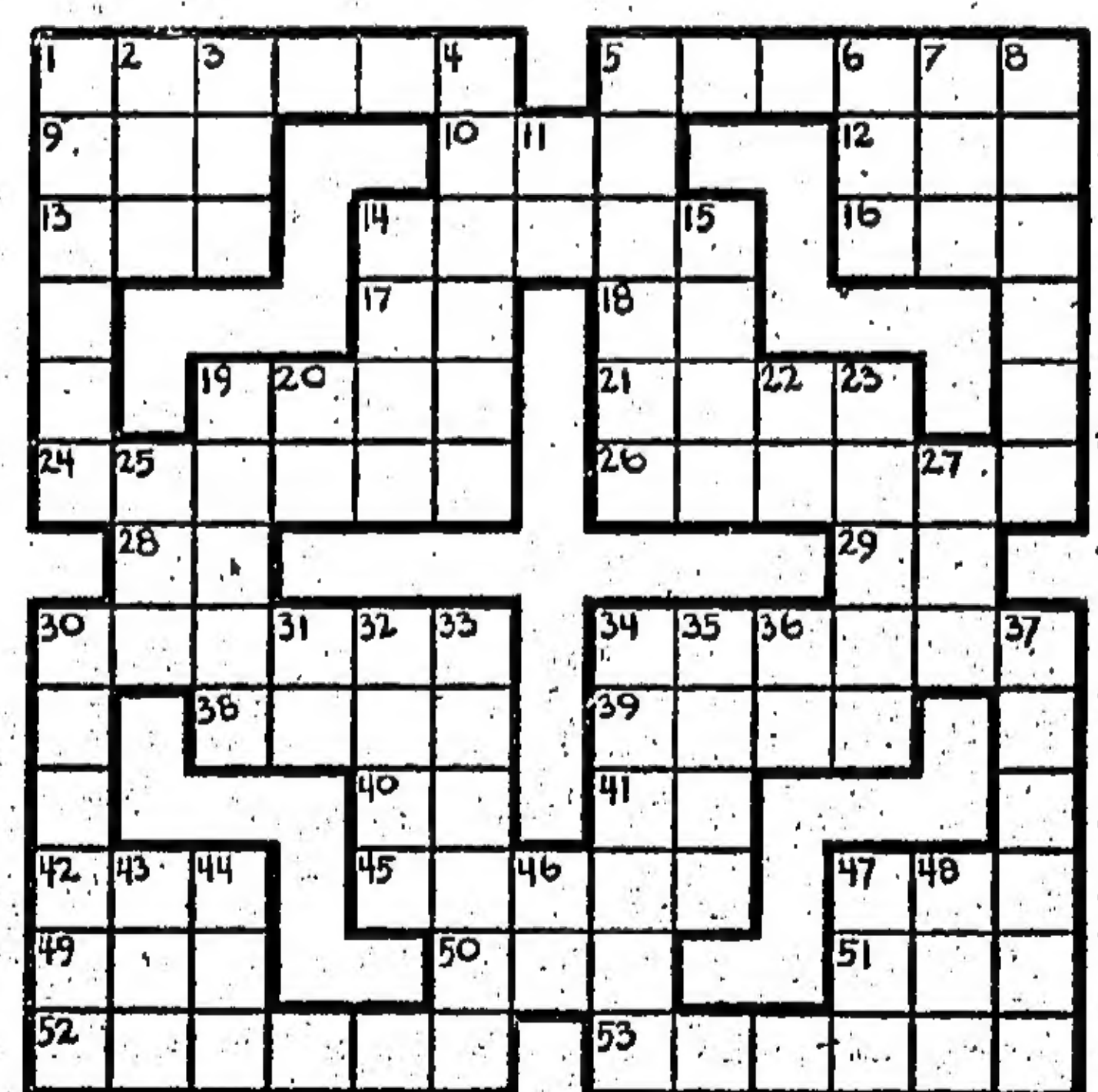
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but
our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic
spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>HORIZONTAL</p> <p>1-A carpenter's tool.
5-An agriculturist.
6-And.
10-Unit.
12-To employ.
13-A hard shelled fruit.
14-Violent disturbance of the atmosphere.
16-Lair.
17-Knight of St. Andrew (abbr.).
18-Musical note.
19-To urge or goad.
21-One of the Great Lakes.
24-Noted Scottish chemist.
25-Cared for.
26-Musical note.
29-Pronoun.
30-Portaining to milk.
34-Tropical American bird with immense beak.
35-Island, Honshu.
38-Male red deer.
40-Exits.</p> | <p>HORIZONTAL (Cont.)</p> <p>41-Close to.
42-A beetle or June bug.
45-Stalks of plants.
47-It is, contracted.
49-Before.
50-An American Indian.
51-Fish eggs.
52-Is at the head of a monarchy.
53-Discolours or soils.</p> <p>VERTICAL</p> <p>1-To abstract.
2-Island group, B. W. of New Guinea.
3-Came together.
4-Turning around its axis, like a wheel.
5-A rat-catching.
6-Musical note.
7-A compass point (abbr.).
8-Let.
11-Negative.</p> | <p>VERTICAL (Cont.)</p> <p>14-A guilike bird.
15-A pond or pool.
18-A fishing vessel.
20-Postscript (abbr.).
22-Into.
23-A decree.
24-A wing.
25-A Greek letter, long E.
30-One who conducts.
31-Toward.
32-A bird sacred in ancient Egypt.
33-Boxing device used in old Rome.
34-Largest river of England.
35-One of the grains.
36-Ancient Chaldean city.
37-Those who care for the sick.
38-Rock containing metal.
44-Brazilian coin.
45-French for "and".
47-Prefix, three.
48-An electrified particle.</p> |
|---|--|--|

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)



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If he would accept the advice of thousands of men and women, he would find relief by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Rheumatism is not a surface ailment that can be banished by rubbing with liniments or oils. Watery, poison-laden blood must be built up and purified before there can be any progress toward permanent recovery.

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"There was a dull ache all over my body and I was never free from pain. At times the pains were very acute and I was unfit for work. This was about a year ago and although I tried various remedies there was no improvement in my condition.

Then, on the advice of a friend who owns a dispensary I started a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Finding a slight relief after the first bottle I continued the treatment."

"The good they did me surprised and pleased me. The rheumatism was soon driven out of my system. I was freed from pain. I began to eat and sleep well. I have kept in good health ever since and shall never tire of praising DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS."

(Signed) B. D. Mendis.

If you suffer in a similar way you must try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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The China Mail

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 passions in a drama of romance and
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 Boardman - Ralph Forbes

Directed by Al Rogell



NEXT CHANGE

GEORGE BANCROFT

A Tense Drama of Life
 and Love Outside the Law



Looking at Anderson and the Theatre (25720).

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 No. Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

SOVIET SNUB FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Forced Labour in the
 Timber Camps.

SOLELY THEIR AFFAIR.

London, Yesterday.
 In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir William Davison, Dr. Hugh Dalton said that M. Litvinoff had informed Sir Esmond Ovey that the Soviet could not consider the British request for investigation in regard to the alleged forced labour and general conditions in the Russian timber camps, any more than the British Government similarly would. The Soviet, like other countries, employed convicts, but solely for road making and that solely concerned the Soviet.

Sir Esmond Ovey was also informed that neither prison labour nor generally forced labour were employed for the export of timber industry.

Replying to a suggestion by Commander Lecker Lampson, Dr. Dalton said that there was no precedent for asking the League of Nations to approach the Soviet and offer to undertake an examination of the allegations.—Reuter.

GERMAN WAGE CUT.

SCHEME TO REDUCE COSTS OF
 PRODUCTION.

REJECTED BY UNIONS.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The German Steel Trust proposes to cut wages in their workshops at Essen by 20 per cent., and reduce the number of working days this month.

If necessary, the Trust is prepared under these conditions to re-employ 4,500 out of 7,000 workers who received notice. The Trade Unions concerned will reject the proposals, declaring that acceptance will lead to chaos.

The Chancellor, Herr Brüning, in a speech at Cologne yesterday, said that it was impossible to reduce production of costs by merely reducing wages, as some employers seemed to think.—Reuter.

ADDING WATER TO MILK.

Boy Pleads Guilty to
 Adulteration.

A QUEER RULING.

When charged at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with having for sale a can of milk which was unfit for human consumption, Siu Siu-chung, delivery boy, employed by the Tung To Dairy, pleaded guilty, and ignorance of law.

A constable deposed that he saw defendant filling the milk can with water at a street fountain in Hungnam at about 10 a.m. on Sunday and arrested him.

Boy Confesses.

Defendant said he was delivering the milk to Whitfield Barracks, and when in Hungnam, he fell from his cycle, spilling a quantity of milk. Fearing the anger of his master he refilled the can with water.

Mr. Butters, in discharging the defendant, said that he did not appear to have committed a breach of the adulteration of milk regulation by adding pure water, as it could be scarcely injurious to health.

NEW BARRISTER.

ADMISSION OF MR. TUNG-FAN
 LO.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

A new barrister in the person of Mr. Tung-fan Lo was admitted and enrolled by the Acting Chief Justice, (Mr. J. R. Wood) in the Supreme Court this morning.

The Attorney-General, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C., made the application, stating that Mr. Lo had been called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Grays Inn on July 2 last year. He had a distinguished career, having commenced his education at Saiyung-pun Government School, now King's College, and then been promoted to Queen's College as the first holder of the Allan Morris Memorial Scholarship.

Later, he won the Ho Fook, Ho Tung, and Senior Morrison Scholarships, and matriculated with honours in 1922. He then went to the University of Hong Kong as

STEAMER KOCHOW STILL AGROUND.

No Immediate Danger
 of Breaking Up.

UNLOADING OF CARGO.

News of the s.s. Kochow received here last night is that she is still aground near Campbell Island, in the West River, about five miles below Shamshui.

The position of the ship is reported to be safe and she is in no immediate danger of breaking up. The attempt made at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to get her off failed because she was too heavily laden.

This was realised after two attempts had been made to shift her, and the work of removing her cargo was undertaken. This is a rather difficult job in view of the shallowness of the water in the vicinity of the spot where she grounded, and the work of unloading had to be done with great care, only small lots of cargo being taken off at a time in small boats and transferred to cargo junks lying in deeper water.

The result was that the ship was not completely unloaded by night fall yesterday and the work was suspended until this morning. As soon as the unloading of the Kochow is completed to-day, another attempt will be made to take her off, and it is confidently believed that the lightened ship will be refloated.

The ship's company have remained on board ever since the stranding and officers and crew are reported to be cheerful, although it is very cold on the river, the barometer having dropped since the time the ship went aground.

The President of China and Government of Canton Scholarships winner. He graduated as a B.A. in 1927. Upon his arrival in London the same year he was at once admitted to the Faculty of Law, University College, and the Honourable Society of Grays Inn.

In July, 1930, he gained the LL.B. of the University of London, with honours, and passed the Bar final examination.

His Lordship, admitting Mr. Lo, said that it gave him much pleasure. He wished him every success in his future practice.

AMUSEMENTS

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 love in Old
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 light-hearted love-mak-
 ing blends with his tragic
 despair, but when he sings
 "Pagliacci" you'll cheer as
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CALL OF THE FLESH

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 TALKING
 PICTURES

Hearst Metrotone Newsreel

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 romance of love
 and heartbreak—
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